

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty
Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

WETS OPEN FIGHT TO BLOCK \$9,000,000 FOR ENFORCEMENT

Taciticians in House Revive Old
Charges—Drys Confident of
Controlling Vote

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Wet leaders in the House of Representatives began today a vigorous fight to block approval of the \$9,000,000 appropriation called for to carry out the provisions of the Volstead Act during the next fiscal year. Their opportunity came when the Treasury Appropriation Bill, first of the supply measures to be presented to the House, was called for consideration.

Wet tacticians see promise of furthering their cause in a movement to abolish the Prohibition Bureau and place enforcement in the hands of the Department of Justice which, they contend, is the obvious Government agency in which to place law enforcement. Such a proposal will meet stout and persistent resistance from the dries.

Cry of Politics Raised

Under the leadership of John Philip Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, and James A. Gallivan (D.), Representative from Massachusetts, who had a sharp tilt with the prohibition commissioner during the hearings before the Appropriation Committee, the wets are raising the old cry of "politics" in their attempt to abolish the bureau. Mr. Gallivan is charging, as he did in committee, that the cost of prohibition enforcement is eating a big hole in the Treasury's balance.

In announcing their purpose to the up the prohibition funds, either by a process of elimination or else by nullifying amendments, the wet forces have reckoned, however, without considering the overwhelming dry vote in the House. Some of the more experienced legislators among the wets acknowledge beforehand that they are entering a losing fight, but the younger leaders who have sprung up in the last two years, like Mr. Hill, refuse to concede that their plans are doomed to failure.

On a straight vote the dries will have a majority of about three to one on any motion to save the \$9,000,000 fund being stricken out of the Treasury bill or tied up in such a way as to hamper proper enforcement.

May Restore \$250,000

Instead of reducing the \$9,000,000 fund, it is possible that the House at the end of the arguments, may restore the \$250,000 sliced by the committee from the original estimates. With the prohibition bureau handicapped as it is with an inadequate force of agents, the \$250,000 reduction would make it necessary to decrease the present force of agents, from about 3,800 to 3,551.

Wherever possible, reductions would be made in local offices instead of in the field forces. Prohibition leaders will do their utmost to keep the item restored in the bill but if they do fail to accomplish this, the \$9,000,000 is certain to remain intact.

Mr. Mellon Misquoted

Exception was taken today by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to newspaper reports quoting him as saying enforcement of prohibition has been a failure.

As a result of the erroneous reports he has received several letters from prohibitionists, who do not believe that enforcement of the dry laws has been a failure. His reply to these will be that he was misquoted.

113,597 Patents Filed in a Year

Department Shows Surplus Over
Expenses

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Seventy or eighty years ago an official of the United States Patent Office resigned, saying there would be no more use for the office "since everything inventable had been invented." In 1920, when applications for new patents jumped from 75,657 to 102,940 for the entire year it was believed the high-water mark had actually been reached, as nothing comparable to that figure had ever before been attained in the history of the office.

In 1921, however, the number rose to 107,656, and in the fiscal year ended last June, it reached the total of 113,597, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, just published.

The Patent Office was one of the few Government departments showing a surplus of receipts over expenses for the year. Cash receipts totaled \$2,894,286, and total expenses, after paying \$196,000 as a bonus, left a net surplus of \$172,081.

NEW STATE PRISON PROJECT GOES TO THE LEGISLATURE

Massachusetts Commissioner of
Correction Favors Building
Within 25 Miles of Boston

Erection of a new state prison somewhere within 25 miles of Boston, legislation to increase the efficiency of prison labor, and investigation of the criminal law, are the major recommendations made by Sanford Bates, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, in his proposals to the Legislature filed today.

It is expected that considerable attention will be directed to the question of replacing the antiquated structure in Charlestown during the coming session of the General Court. At the last session public interest in the need of a new institution was stimulated by the discussion of the bill proposed by Senator Lewis Parkhurst from Winchester and finally rejected by the Legislature.

State Prison Issue

On the question of the State Prison, Commissioner Bates declares:

At intervals of 50 years, the department having oversight of the prisons has recommended the erection of a new state prison. While of course we have uppermost in mind the humane side of this question and believe that a new and up-to-date prison building would be of inestimable assistance to us in working out progressive ideas of penology, we believe that the economic side of the question is one which cannot be ignored.

It is getting to the point now where the present state prison is an unduly expensive one to maintain. In the first place, ground worth \$700,000 is being occupied, by a tract of land 20 times as large in a more suitable part of the State could be purchased for \$25,000.

Other features which contribute to the expense of maintaining the present structure are the inability to unload and store coal, the absence of facilities for congregate feeding which causes a large increase in the expense for food, the absence of provisions for electrically lighting the shops, which curtail the output, the absence of adequate storing facilities which results in frequent repairs, expenditures of considerable labor in maintaining raw materials and finished products about the prison, antiquated condition of the whole structure requiring frequent repairs, expenditure of considerable labor for cleaning the institution at frequent intervals, and the generally inefficient and expensive arrangement of the industrial plant. Not only would a new building be an immediate diminution in the expense of maintaining it, but if properly designed and erected, would increase the net return from our industries through a reduction of the overhead expense.

This department believes that there has been a gathering of public opinion during the last year or two on this basis.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

AMERICAN SHIPS CARRY HALF OF FOREIGN TRADE TONNAGE

Are Used, Shipping Board Also Reports, Not to Transfer
Too Many Vessels to Foreign Registry

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Growth of United States shipping in foreign trade, establishment of extensive passenger services in the North Atlantic, the Pacific and to South America, and stabilization of the Government's shipping venture on a strictly business basis, are pointed to as the year's outstanding achievements in the sixth annual report of the Shipping Board.

Altogether the Shipping Board had during its career 3,444 ships. Some have been sold, and many are now tied up idle. The report shows that notwithstanding depression in shipping, there were at the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1922, approximately 50,000 men engaged on vessels of the American merchant marine and a larger number of longshoremen employed in loading and unloading. More than \$10,000,000 annually has been saved in the reduction of marine and longshore wages of Shipping Board vessels alone.

During the last fiscal year, the report says, there were 37,312 arrivals and departures of vessels engaged in foreign trade aggregating \$8,221,000 long tons of cargo. Of this total 52 per cent moved in American bottoms.

During the year, the wooden fleet was reduced by 236 vessels, and the

HASTE FOR PROFIT INCREASES WASTE IN COAL INDUSTRY

Economic Efficiency Ignored in
Scramble to "Skim Cream"
From Mines

The following article is the twentieth of a series revealing conditions in the coal industry in the United States. The pressing importance of the situation is illustrated by the appointment by President Harding of the Fact-Finding Commission now functioning. A special investigator for The Christian Science Monitor has collected the facts presented.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—When a successful coal salesman who has been doing business on commission finds the necessity of having a mine of his own to stabilize his orders he finds it very easy to form a company, or to buy or open up a new mine with his own capital, and this is the history, according to Edwin Ludlow, president of the Institute of Mining Engineers, of many of the modern solo coal mines.

The new mine owner proceeds to appoint what he considers a good practical man to take charge. In the majority of cases this means the appointment of a superintendent who has been the foreman in some other mine, and who has worked his way up. He is not an engineer and he is hired simply to get coal out of the earth at the least possible cost. He works the mine on that basis, skims the cream and takes the best coal. He leaves coal for the roof when it is cheaper to do so than to take it all down and timber.

Sales the Only End in View

The work as he orders it is without definite plan. The engineers who look over the mine are simply surveyors who record what has been done. They are not employed to project the future workings. The wasteful and hit-or-miss system is due to its subordination to the sales branch of the business.

"The majority of mining companies," says Mr. Ludlow, "are simply adjuncts of the sales company." The selling end of the bituminous industry has been the money-making end.

The present industry is a disorganized, sprawling aggregation from which the engineer is practically excluded. How great is the waste is shown by a careful comparison between coal production and the output of zinc ore, made in 1920 in mines close together in Wisconsin and Illinois. This shows the handicap under which coal is laboring.

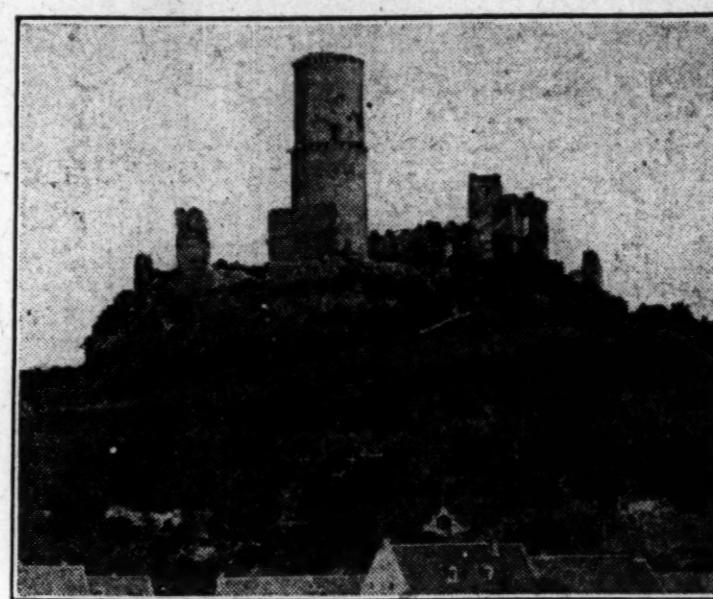
Coal ore has about twice the bulk of zinc ore but since it is not so heavy as the former for each shovelful, it is not twice the work to mine it. In the coal mines of the country in 1920 the output was four tons or less per day, per miner. In the zinc mines in this region it was 10 tons to the man, and the output was increasing.

Reduction of Overhead

"Such figures," R. Dawson Hall, managing editor of Coal Age said, "leave little doubt that the coal miner, could produce more. There are two reasons why he does not; one is that he does not want to, and the other is that the operator does not really give him the opportunity that he should have, if it were to the economic advantage of the operator to aid him in his production. The miner is paid by the ton, consequently the operator is not interested particularly in how many tons he gets out except as it reduces overhead. He cannot afford to have a single 'day man' idle, but he can afford to have idle several miners who are paid by the ton."

Too many "day men" are expensive, but too many miners cost the superintendent nothing. They are handy to have on hand in times of pressure, and they keep the individual from "earning too much." In fact, the hustler, whose pay envelope is bulky, is likely to be looked upon with suspicion by foremen, and when the average

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)



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Schloss Gedesberg

The Schloss Gedesberg overlooks the area of the Belgian Army of Occupation in Germany. It is situated near Aix-la-Chapelle and is one of the points of interest visited by tourists in the Rhineland.

PEOPLE OF LOWER RHINE FRIENDLY WITH BELGIANS

Latter Do Not Like Occupied Area and Soldiers Look
Forward to Return Home—News Is Censored

This is the second of a series of six articles by a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor dealing with the occupied areas on the Rhine.

By DEMAREST LLOYD

II

AACHEN (Aix-la-Chapelle) Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Everyone interviewed here seems to agree that relations between the troops and the population are much better than they were at first. Of course the Germans, who thought they had overthrown their militarism have not taken kindly to the idea of having another and a foreign brand fastened upon them. But today there is observable a certain amount of friendly contact between the soldiers and the civilian population which is a favorable sign.

A military man interviewed confirmed this view. He said there had been trouble at Hamburg and Oberhausen but that feeling on these incidents had calmed down. The troops, he said, were of value to German security. Almost all business in Germany was done this way today. It was impossible to have any reserves.

Germany on account of the diminishing value of the currency. The time were as many as four persons in a room. The people had no money to spare and very little food to eat. They never did like the Prussians but they had come to learn that Prussians were born and bred in other places besides Germany.

In Germany itself the swing of the pendulum away from respect for authority was having some unfavorable effects since workmen today were tending to be insubordinate and less productive than they formerly were.

Distrust Pollicaré

Germans regard Pollicaré with distrust and apprehension. They feel that if he has the way the separation of Rhineland from Germany will be permanent.

The head of a large manufacturing concern was asked how he arranged to keep going with the mark falling so rapidly as to preclude dependable cost estimating and price fixing. He said foreign money ran his plant for which the mill or other property was security. Almost all business in Germany was done this way today. It was impossible to have any reserves.

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Germans Respect Military

The army of occupation, it seemed, had no trouble with the civilian population, because Germans had been brought up with such a wholesome respect for military authority. There were special courts for handling cases between civilians and soldiers, presided over by justices drafted from civilian life. They were supposed to be entirely free from influence of any kind.

The Belgian troops are said not to like the occupation. They are home-loving people, who would rather stay in their own country. An American who had been some time in Europe described the situation perhaps less sympathetically when he said that just as in America there is the "small town mind," so in Europe there is the "small nation mind."

Thus we find two very favorable factors in the Belgian occupation; first, it is not inspired primarily by annexationist aims; and secondly, the military men as a whole do not relish occupation for occupation's sake. Beyond these points there is a good deal to be said on the other side.

Selling prices and costs are figured in gold marks and adjusted to the paper currency according to latest quotations. Wages are adjusted with employees every month. They were 75 per cent higher in November than in October.

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sion of the subject of the conference. The Russians must either fight or leave the conference. The fighting would be long-range for them and would hardly seem practicable.

In case they leave the conference some of the other delegates will look after their interests as trustees, as was done at the Washington Conference.

COPLEY SOCIETY TO MAKE EXHIBITS

Paris and Boston Displays Are Authorized at Meeting

Two exhibitions, one in Paris, France, and the other in Boston, Mass., were authorized by the Copley Society of Boston for the coming season, at the annual meeting of that organization, held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Everett Morse on Commonwealth Avenue. The former will be of water color paintings of three American artists, Winslow Homer, John Singer Sargent and Dodge Macknight, and sculpture by Paul Manship. It is undertaken by invitation of Walter Berry, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in France, and will be held for six weeks, from the first of May to the middle of June, in the galleries of the rue de la Ville-Evêque. The Boston exhibition will be of works of Boston painters and sculptors and will be held upon invitation of the museum authorities at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts next March.

Pictures and sculpture will be loaned for the Paris exhibit by the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts, New York, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Museum, the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum, the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University and by private collectors.

The permanent exhibition committee of the Copley Society, of which Holker Abbott, president of the society, is chairman, is the committee in charge of arrangements for the Paris exhibit. Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, who has recently returned from Paris, where she had several conferences with Mr. Berry with regard to the exhibition, is forming an honorary committee. Mr. Berry also will have a committee of arrangements to take care of arrangements in France.

The Paris exhibition is the first of the kind ever undertaken by the Copley Society. It is planned not only to show fine examples of American water colors and sculpture, but also to give France an expression of good will and friendship.

The officers of last year were re-elected as follows: Holker Abbott, president; Thomas Allen and H. Winthrop Peirce, vice-presidents; Frederick W. Coburn, secretary; D. Blakely Hoar, treasurer. The board of governors was elected as follows: Miss Ethel A. Forbes, Miss Lois L. Howe, Miss Helen G. Moseley, Charles H. Pepper, Edward R. Warren and John A. Wilson.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Women's City Club: Reading of poems by Harold Vinal.

Dorchester Board of Trade: Monthly meeting, National Bank, 8:30.

Boston Credit Men's Association: December meeting, Copley Plaza, 6:30.

Boston M. & A. Huntington School, Variety Club: supper, 6:30.

Harvard University: Illustrated lecture "Pompeii and Arco di Hèm," Frederick C. Cook, Museum, 6:30.

Harvard University: Concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Sanders Theater, 8.

Woman's Auxiliary, Massachusetts Society: the annual Christmas Tea.

Animals: Annual hospitality day and fair, 120 Longwood Avenue, until 10.

University Extension: Lecture "Pompeii," Prof. M. A. Muller, 6:30.

Boston University: Concert by Boston Chorus, Boylston Street, 6:30.

University School of Law, Midwives Club: Address, District Attorney

Elect Arthur K. Read, 4.

University Club of Boston: Annual Inter-collegiate Meeting, Copley Plaza, 7:30.

Boston City Club: Concert by Flat Jubilee Singers, Auditorium, 8.

Emerson College of Oratory: Illustrated Lecture "Commercial Playmaking," Prof. Frederick H. Koch, 4:30 Boylston Street, 8.

Woman's Club of Boston: Campaign dinner at Huntington Avenue, 6:30.

Mechanics Hall: Atlantic City Board Walk and exhibition, until 10.

Eastern Massachusetts Poultry and Game Association: Annual show, Green Hall, Chelsea.

Boston Public Library: Free illustrated lecture on "From Sea to See in South America," Prof. G. E. Morris, 8.

Boston Ethical Society: Dinner and discussion, "The Persistence of Race Prejudice," Dr. B. Van der Harst, 6:30.

Taylor Society: Dinner, Dr. J. B. Van der Harst of Harvard School of Business Administration on "The Relation of the Business Cycle to the Individual Industry," Engleman Club, 6:30.

Association of College Teachers of Education: Colonial Club, Cambridge, 6:30.

Theaters:

Copley—"Pygmalion," 8:15.

Hollis—"Bull-Dog Drummond," 8:15.

Keith's—Vaudville, 8.

Majestic—Vaudville, 8.

Paragon—"The Neighborhood Was in Flower," 8:15.

Plymouth—"The Dover Road," 8:15.

Selwyn—"Down to the Sea in Ships," 8:15.

St. James—"Duky," 8:15.

Shubert—Frank Tinney, 8:15.

Tremont—"Captain Applejack," 8:15.

Wilbur—"The Hat," 8:15.

Music:

Boston Opera House—Russian Grand Opera Company: "The Snow Maiden," 8:15.

Fine Arts: "The Beggar's Opera," 8:15.

Symphony Hall—Recital by John McCormack, 8:15.

Radio:

WGI (Medford, outside)—9:30, concert, Ideal Mandolin Club.

WNAC (Boston)—8:15, program of Amphon Club male chorus, from Melrose Memorial Hall.

WJZ (Newark)—7, "Jack Rabbit Stories," 8:30, vocal concert, Miss Margaret Lovell, soprano; Mrs. Harold Bancroft, alto; Dr. H. H. Hayes, tenor.

Harold Myers, baritone; Miss Margaret Still, accompanist; 9:15, talk, "Spanish Olives," by A. Thayer, 9:30, concert, Colonial City Tourist Association.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—7:30, bedtime story; 8, home-furnishing hints; 8:30, concert, KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra.

KFW (Chicago)—Adventures in Voice, soprano: Wendell W. Hall, tenor; Louis Pupillo, violinist; Miss Sallie Menkes, accompanist; Robert Campbell, reader.

WGY (Schenectady)—7:15, concert program.

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BOSTON TO HAVE BRANCH OF THE SMALL HOUSE BUREAU

Dwellings for Families With Small Incomes at Minimum of Cost Objects of Organization

A branch of the United States Small House Bureau is being formed this week in Boston, the seventh in a series of 13 regional groups carrying forward the public service idea of the main organization, which was established three years ago in Minneapolis. Minnesota. The bureau is subject to the direction of the American Institute of Architects and has for its president Edwin H. Brown of Minneapolis, who is chairman of the small house committee of the institute.

To make the dream house a reality for the family with a small income, to rob home-building of mystery for the novice, to prevent waste and inappropriateness of design by the contractor, to vary the monotonous rows of shophouse houses in the interest of city planning in rapidly growing industrial centers—these are some of the aims with which the bureau was founded. The tangible evidences of its success are the little houses scattered throughout this country and as far away as Africa and South America. They are little houses, for the bureau provides designs only for houses from three to six rooms. Beyond that it recommends that individual architects be consulted.

Worked Out Original Scheme

A group of 10 Minneapolis architects worked out the original scheme. They were interested in bringing attractive, moderate-priced homes within the reach of the average workingman. Individually if they prepared a set of plans the cost to the client would be \$300 or \$400. Collectively they drew sketches which could be utilized as standard houses and which when sold in volume could be offered for a price of \$25. To the sketch they added an information service. They made out a shopping list telling how many bricks, how many bags of nails, how much lumber was required for each house. Then they pledged themselves to answer questions from the home-builders, to tell why some stucco cracks, what kind of heating plant should be installed, what is the best material for the money.

The proof of their standardized plans made to fit standard lengths of lumber and standard stock materials came when one of the home-builders invited a representative of the bureau to see what was left over when the contractor had finished the house. There were three bricks, a couple of short ends of lumber and a piece of siding.

The extension of the original plan to include the various parts of the country was described today to The Christian Science Monitor by Maurice L. Flagg of Minneapolis, head of the service department of the National

asked on the ground that many transient salesmen are without the reach of the law.

With respect to gas and electric light companies, the department reviews its three major recommendations of last year. It seeks authority to fix the rates of all gas and electric companies in the State; asks a law forbidding public utility companies from making contracts with each other when the same persons are officials of both companies; and forbidding public utilities from depositing their funds with private banking houses. The department also asks authority to enter premises and investigate electric light meters as it can gas meters.

Three recommendations are made by the commission with regard to street railways. The first would allow any city or town to contribute to the cost of service of a street railway within the municipality; the second would permit two or more cities to join in a contribution for the same purpose; and the third would permit the department to override the action of any city or town which should refuse a jitney license to an applicant already operating in an adjoining municipality.

NEW STATE PRISON PROJECT GOES TO THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page 1)

question and that an expenditure sufficient to warrant an up-to-date building would be generally approved by the citizens. The great object of prison discipline today is to reform or rehabilitate the individual. This can be best through productive labor with modern appliances, an efficient school system and ample ground for well-regulated outdoor exercise and recreation. None of these things can be properly carried out in the present structure.

Mr. Bates devotes considerable of his recommendations to the question of increasing the efficiency of prison labor. He asserts that one of the worst indictments which can be made against a penal institution is that its inmates are idle. The chief problem is to secure efficiency in the sort of labor performed and yet have the work conform to three requirements—teaching the inmate a trade, not unduly competing with outside labor and returning a profit to the State for the support of the prisoner.

Going into this question Mr. Bates says in part:

The first requirement is well met in our prisons by the establishment of textile and boot and shoe trades, which are the prevailing industries in New England. Other trades, including aluminum ware, clothing, underwear, brushes, furniture, needle trades, etc., are respectable trades to follow on the outside.

The second requirement is met by the adoption of the state use system whereby the State supplies its institutions with products for their own use.

Both employers and employees took the oath in turn, followed by the members of the Dail Cabinet.

Mr. Cosgrave in acknowledging his election as President received an ovation. He paid warm tribute to the British, who, he said, once the treaty was signed, never had tried to whittle it down one iota, but had stood by the letter and spirit of their bargain with scrupulous and undeviating good faith.

MRS. LAURA LATHROP HAS PASSED AWAY

Mrs. Laura Lathrop, one of Mrs. Eddy's earlier students, who passed away at her home in Brookline, Mass., yesterday, was instrumental in organizing and establishing, under Mrs. Eddy's direction, Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of New York City. For many years she was known and loved as practitioner and teacher, both in New York and Boston.

Mrs. Lathrop went to Chicago, where she was healed through Christian Science after 30 years of invalidism. Coming later to Boston, she received her first lesson from Mrs. Eddy on Sept. 7, 1885. She later took two other courses under the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and was sent by her to New York City to help in the work of establishing Christian Science there.

When Mrs. Eddy reopened the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, Mr. Edward A. Kimball taught the first class, assisted by Judge Septimus J. Hanna and Mrs. Lathrop. Mrs. Eddy also made her one of the First Members of The Mother Church. For 26 years she practiced and taught in New York City, returning to Boston in 1911, when her son, John Lathrop, was appointed First Reader in The Mother Church by the Board of Directors. For three years she lived at 355 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, then moved to Brookline, where she has since lived at 87 Colchester Street.

There is no question, however, but that with a change in the handling of prison labor so that it will more nearly resemble normal industrial conditions outside, there would be a very considerable increase in the receipts from prison labor, doubtless if methods employed in those states could be used with success here.

It is frank to admit that we cannot maintain our prison solely to make money from prison labor. Our first concern should be the protection of the public from anti-social persons; and our second and equally important concern should be to do everything possible to reform and rehabilitate those persons who by misfortune or design have become enemies of society. It is for this reason that our industries could be made more efficient without sacrificing either of these principles. On the contrary, a logical and efficient industrial system would greatly assist in the effort to reform and redeem the inmates of our prisons. No man can be expected to take an interest in work when he knows that his three meals and lodgings are assured to him whether he works faithfully or whether he loafa-

on the job. The State spends \$11,000 annually in gratuities to men on their release from prison, realizing that having trained a man for a considerable period, it would turn him out into the world with nothing. The State gives to a man in prison free of charge his board and lodging, tobacco, entertainments and the opportunity for an education. In a way, then, the State is already paying wages to prisoners in the form of these gratuities, but is doing it in such an illogical and inconsequential way that the most inefficient or unambitious laborer in our prisons receives as much as the conscientious and faithful one.

The commissioner also recommends that the limit on the salaries of the agents of the department appointed to aid prisoners be taken off; that certain agents and employees of the department be made special state officers; that conditions in police stations be investigated, and that the law relative to commitments to prisons for various crimes be investigated and revised.

IRISH DEPUTY SHOT IN DUBLIN

DUBLIN, Dec. 7 (By The Associated Press)—William T. Cosgrave, president of the Dail Cabinet, announced to the Parliament this afternoon that Sean Hales, a deputy, had been shot and killed, and Patrick O'Malley, who was deputy Speaker, had been wounded while they were on their way to the Parliament session.

Both deputies were on a jaunting car proceeding along the quays when they were attacked with revolvers.

The two deputies were attacked just as they were leaving the Ormond Hotel for Parliament. A lorry load of British soldiers, arriving on the scene, opened fire on the deputies' assailants, who were scattered and pursued. It is not known whether any of the attacking party were injured.

Inauguration of the Irish Free State as one of the dominions of the British Empire took place yesterday. The oath was administered to Timothy Healy as Governor-General by the Lord Chief Justice at Mr. Healy's residence in Chapelizod, on the Liffey, three miles west of Dublin, and afterward the new Governor-General administered the oath to Prof. Michael Hayes as Speaker of the Dail.

Uster's Opportunity

The first requirement is met by the adoption of the state use system whereby the State supplies its institutions with products for their own use.

Both employers and employees took the oath in turn, followed by the members of the Dail Cabinet.

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With respect to fuel, Mr. Hultman declares that the emergency law requiring landlords to give 30-day notice to tenants to vacate tenancies at will has functioned satisfactorily and is of equal value and justice in normal times. He therefore recommends that the law be made permanent and in any event extended to May 1, 1924.

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Inauguration of the Irish Free State as one of the dominions of the British Empire took place yesterday. The oath was administered to Prof. Michael Hayes as Speaker of the Dail.

The first requirement is met by the adoption of the state use system whereby the State supplies its institutions with products for their own use.

Both employers and employees took the oath in turn, followed by the members of the Dail Cabinet.

Mr. Cosgrave in acknowledging his election as President received an ovation. He paid warm tribute to the British, who, he said, once the treaty was signed, never had tried to whittle it down one iota, but had stood by the letter and spirit of their bargain with scrupulous and undeviating good faith.

With respect to fuel, Mr. Hultman declares that the emergency law requiring landlords to give 30-day notice to tenants to vacate tenancies at will has functioned satisfactorily and is of equal value and justice in normal times. He therefore recommends that the law be made permanent and in any event extended to May 1, 1924.

SOUTHERNS GENIAL TO M. CLEMENCEAU

Ties Between Republics Are
Emphasized as Society Greets
War Premier

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Georges Clemenceau spoke to the Southern Society in Washington last evening, facing one of the most sympathetic audiences he has had since he came to America. In introducing him, Hugh C. Wallace, former Ambassador to France, said:

It is hardly necessary to introduce M. Clemenceau to an American audience. No man of our time is better known and few have a stronger claim upon our admiration and esteem, but as you give him welcome I ask you to carry your thoughts back to the dark days of the war and think of the Clemenceau of 1918, the man who was the heart and soul of France as she gathered herself for the supreme struggle on the Marne. The recollection of that inspiring figure will not soon fade from the minds of men, for when the goal was won his countrymen with one accord proclaimed him as Father of Victory.

Fought in Common Cause

But victory has its drawbacks and M. Clemenceau comes now to tell us of the plight in which the war has left him. He is a man who has been a failure to be sympathetic auditors. Looking back over the brief years which have followed the armistice we see again our soldier sons marching side by side with their brethren of France and our hearts thrill anew as we recall their sacrifices and their triumphs.

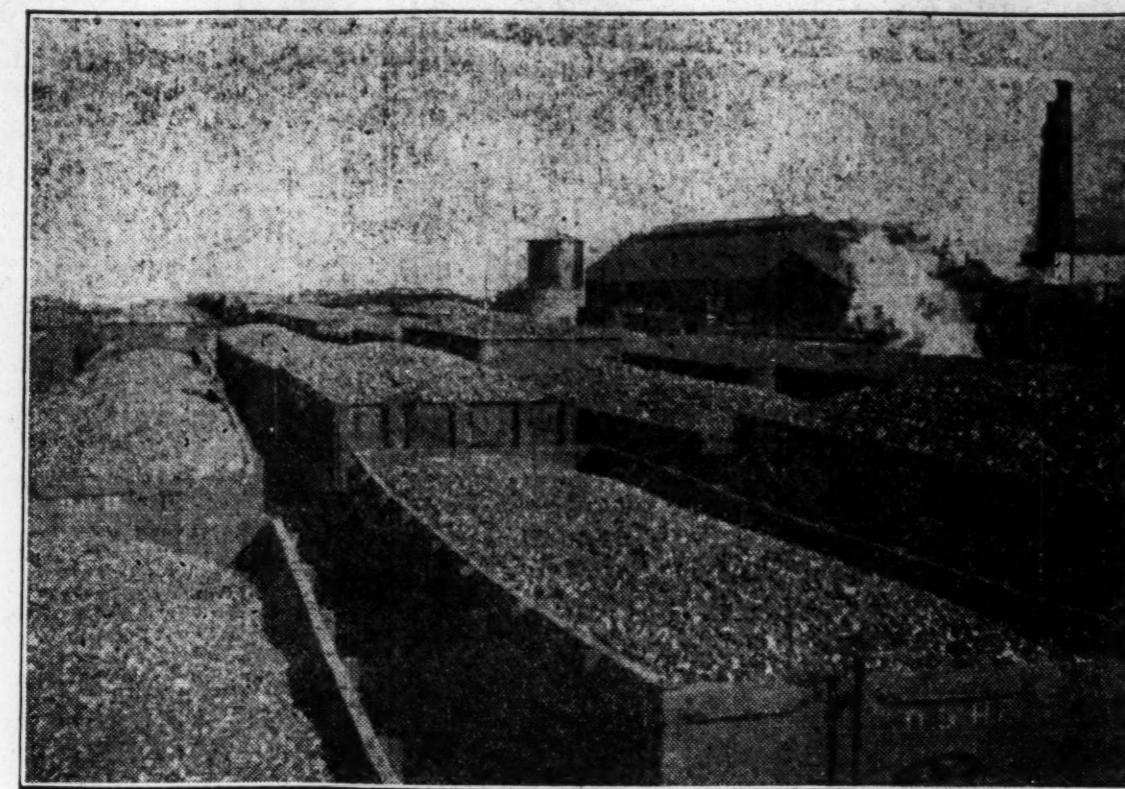
They fought and fell together in a common cause, and when that cause was won they thought their battle was over. So thought we all, but M. Clemenceau brings tidings of a disengaged world in which much still remains to be done.

No one is better qualified to tell us of the needs of France. He has seen her devastated provinces and he knows the trials and the sufferings of her people. He has seen her rise to a mountain of debt which seems to increase in peace as it grew in war, and leaves a tax-burdened population with little hope and much despair.

In such a crisis what can America do to help? Europe needs her now as she did five years ago, but what she needs most are present sympathy and support. M. Clemenceau will tell us his story in our own way, but as we listen let us remember that France and America, friends for over a century, are still friends and allies in all that will help in the betterment of the world, for the America of 1922 still thinks as she did in 1917 and her affection for France remains the same.

Ties Between Republics

Daniel C. Roper, president of the Southern Society, expressed the appreciation of the organization for the plan of M. Clemenceau to reach the South through its membership. E. Lee Trinkle, Governor of Vir-



While the Furnace Fire Is Fading and the Mercury Seeks the Bulb
Anthracite, Longed For by Householders, Stands in Cars With Rusting Wheels on Sidings of Railroads That Control the Mines. Lack of Motive Power Is Blamed, and Meantime the Labor Strike Between Roads and Shop Crafts Remains Unsettled

ginia, referred to the ties of family and tradition which bind France and the United States, sister republics of the Old and New Worlds. He said:

Singularly and beautifully blended and interwoven are the histories of the two great republics. This internationalism, fashioned by Lafayette and Washington, during our colonial or revolutionary period cemented with French and American blood. Yorktown was in other fields was accentuated and we believe, perpetuated by the action of one of the greatest figures in American or in world history Woodrow Wilson.

So long as courage is esteemed as a virtue or the valor of manhood is possessed of a value, so long will America honor France for the part played by her in the World War, so long will America love France for herself.

M. Clemenceau spent a quarter of an hour with Woodrow Wilson in his library, "an affectionate" meeting with reminiscence and discussion of current trend of world events coming.

GERMAN CREDIT LESS

BERLIN, Dec. 7—The Government credit balance in foreign exchange with Reichsbank totals \$60,560,000, marks the end of November, compared with \$50,555,000 on Nov. 15, 44,250,000 at the end of October, and 322,163,000 at the end of July. The total balance of \$180,000,000 marks to cover Belgian reparation bills, compared with \$20,000,000 at the end of October, and \$6,670,000 for reparations, compared with \$3,312,000 at the end of October.

HASTE FOR PROFIT INCREASES WASTE IN COAL INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

age wages rise it will be a signal for taking on more men.

There are two general methods of increasing output of coal at present; one is to increase efficiency, and this plan has led in the last five years to a vast amount of industrial reorganization under expert engineers; the other way, the common method in the coal fields, is to open new mines and let efficiency be forgotten. There are plenty of coal seams waiting to be attacked; the cost of the waste is largely borne by the surplus men, who are paid nothing unless they produce coal. This condition will last so long as unrestricted competition in the coal fields and disorganized exploitation of natural resources are allowed.

Car System Inefficient

The engineering lack is seen at its worst in the underground car system of many mines. Hugh Archibald, mining engineer, says the average American miner who works four hours a day, on those days when mines are open, is "lucky." The miner in the eight hours underground must travel from pit mouth to his working "room" along tunnels. This will take him from 15 minutes to an hour, one way, according to the age of the mine. When he gets to his "place" he cannot send out coal until he receives an empty car. There he may wait three or four hours in the morning, while the underground transportation system untangles itself, and starts to to work.

"In most mines" Mr. Archibald says "transportation at the beginning of the day is just as the end of the eight hours of the day before found it; jumbled up after operating a mixed haulage system without measuring the time involved in traversing the unequal distances and depending upon the men to co-ordinate their work."

Naturally an inflow of extra miners into this organization in times when high demand is sought, by increasing coal cut from the seams without increasing the underground cars, simply jams transport up, more than ever, and dilutes the amount of work for individuals.

When the miner gets his first car in the morning he is uncertain when the next will arrive. Anyone entering a mining town will see miners going home as early as 12 o'clock. They have the right to leave work when they see fit. It is a costly custom for men and mines, but long usage has given it the effect of law. Irregular industries breed irregular habits and undoubtedly many men grow shiftless under the plan.

General Lack of Foresight

After an early morning trudge of a mile or so from home to the mine, a wait at the entrance, a half hour's walk to the digging surface and there a wait of three or even four hours with no cars, one can see why some miners quit, knowing as they do that next morning, with hard work, they can turn out two days' output. The operators of their part do not seriously object for the miner's time costs nothing; after all—the mine may close for lack of orders tomorrow! Only to the engineer who is trying to bring efficiency by planning ahead and standardizing the work does the present method appear strikingly objectionable.

That this system is unnecessary has

often been proved. Machinery would alleviate it. Half the coal now mined is undercut by machinery, but "machine-mined" coal is rare indeed. A. J. Mason, the ore engineer, whose plans standardized the handling of steel and iron ore for the United States Steel Company, and whose success in bringing machinery into play there revolutionized the whole industry, feels that the same standardizing methods could be applied to coal.

He finds the present system like using a spade instead of a plough. He would have a team of six men with loading machine and gathering motor travel from "room" to "room." With a locomotive in attendance he thinks 100 tons of coal could be mined by a team in an hour.

If the economic and intellectual appeal for such a saving as this fails, what greater humanitarian motive could anyone desire than to bring to the surface hundreds of thousands of men who are now passing their lives underground, in dark isolation?

Coal Operators Charged With Sharp Practice on Insurance

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 7—(Special)—Figures have been quoted by Kieran Donahue of the State Workman's Insurance Fund which presume to show that the 10 cents a ton charged by the anthracite combine for compensation insurance is, in reality, a source of large gain for the operators. On last year's tonnage the amount collected was \$8,055,053, the distribution to workers \$2,722,029, leaving a neat little balance for the operators of \$5,332,024 as net profit. Mr. Donahue says the ignorant workman is the victim of sharp practice in the adjustment of claims and that the operators benefit from the practice. As an instance of the method employed he says:

If a miner is injured he is compensated only for the short time he is idle, not for the permanent damage. He gets \$12 for 15 weeks, and then shifts for himself. Unable to go back into the mines, his condition often becomes pitiful.

If anyone wants to know the monstrous injustice the state bureau has to offer in workers' compensation, let him just examine the records in the compensation bureau here. This fund was organized so that an employee, when injured, would be able to get substantial justice, yet no other corporation is so heartless as the Workmen's Funds, as managed.

The management is able to show that the State writes its business at greatly less figures than the stock companies, but not at the expense of the state workmen. The lifting of the ban is urgently needed in this bureau. Some of the injustice done is the fault of the law, but in many instances the department takes gross advantage of needy workmen.

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BRITISH SKEPTICAL OF SOVIET SCHEME

Moscow. Disarmament Conference Not Expected to Bring About Practical Results

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 7—Reports of the first sessions of the Moscow disarmament conference to which Russia invited representatives of the various border states are now reaching this country. The Bolshevik evidently tried to model their procedure on the Washington Disarmament Conference, and Maxim Litvinoff on behalf of the Soviet Government announced the Russian program with much éclat. There, however, the resemblance between the two conferences seems to end, for in this country, at any rate, it is regarded as extremely doubtful whether the Russian proposals to her neighbors will even prove acceptable, much less practicable.

The Russian scheme may be briefly summarized as, first, the mutual reduction in the standing armies to a quarter their present strength within two years—in the case of the Russians this means an army of only 200,000; second, a proportionate reduction in the size of the military budgets; third, the establishment of neutral frontier "zones" similar to those already in existence on the Russo-Finnish border.

Border States Present

Taken at their face value, these proposals seem far-reaching, but British opinion is inclined to doubt whether they are more than words. In addition to Russia, the states attending the conference are Poland, Finland, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia.

Of these, Lithuania took advantage of the conference's opening session to protest that an "important part of her territory—meaning Vilna—is occupied by armed forces of another state—meaning Poland." These are somewhat ominous words for a disarmament conference. Again it is pointed out that Rumania does not appear in the list of states represented at Moscow, and no one believes that Russia will reduce her army to 200,000 unless Rumania follows suit.

Rumania Cannot Disband

But, however much she wants to Rumania cannot disband her military forces till the status of Constantinople and the Dardanelles question are settled. Russia's interest in the problem of the Straits is, of course, naval rather than military, and it is therefore significant that naval armaments are expressly excluded from the Moscow conference's purview.

Ostensibly this is on the grounds that Russia has already reduced her fleet by 75 per cent since 1917, and therefore cannot contemplate a further reduction at present. It may be remarked, however, that she has also already reduced her armaments by nearly this figure, since 1917, yet she can apparently contemplate—anyhow on paper—a further reduction of her land forces without a tremor. Taken all in all, therefore, it is not surprising that the British have their doubts about the conference now sitting at Moscow.

FEDERAL PENSIONS

COST \$255,201,662

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—The American pension system cost the public \$255,201,662 during the fiscal year ended last June 30, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions sent today to President Harding. Of this amount \$253,807,-

583 was paid out for pensions, the cost of maintenance of the system being \$1,394,079.

That the number of pensions in this country is rapidly diminishing is shown in the statement that \$4,908,259 less was paid in pensions during the past fiscal year than during the previous year.

FRENCH COMMISSION AGAINST RATIFICATION OF WASHINGTON PACT

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 7—The Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies is anxious to discuss with M. Poincaré the question of the ratification of the Washington pact, and the members have asked the Premier to appear before them. As is known, the feeling of the commission is at present hostile to the pact on various grounds. There is no secret about the lack of enthusiasm and the alternatives proposed are, first, to considerably modify the pact, and second, the complete abandonment of it.

M. Poincaré, however, realizes the importance of early ratification and the effect on American opinion of a refusal to accept the measures on which the Harding Administration had set its heart and to which the nations have agreed in solemn conclave. This, it is recognized, would be disastrous. The Premier then will make an effort to persuade the commission that France is pledged to existence on the Russo-Finnish border.

It is not surprising, therefore, that a gloomy view is taken regarding the Brussels Conference, and even of the London conversations. There will be no open quarrels, but it is possible that everybody will agree to abandon or postpone the Brussels Conference.

The British are, however, prepared to allow France to seize the so-called productive pledges of the German mines and forests, and everything points to some such outcome of the meeting. That M. Poincaré will go far in the way of sanctions is not credible, but he will insist on obtaining certain specific lines, if a broader settlement is impossible, is now certain.

SOCIALIST DEPUTIES SEE ITALIAN PREMIER

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 7—The greatest importance attached to the Brussels Conference is absorbed by his attention, and he has notified the commission that he will appear before it immediately after the London meeting, if it proves to be impossible to do so before. M. Guerrier was the deputy appointed reporter for the sub-commission which studies records in place of M. Mandel who recently resigned. This sub-commission complains that it hasn't yet received from the Foreign Office the necessary document, and its report is therefore held up. It is extremely unlikely that anything substantial will be accomplished this year.

Real or Imitation Furniture —which?

People often buy furniture having its prominent features such as tops and fronts on frames of substitute wood, with the idea of economy. The stability of the piece depends upon the quality of the wood used in its frame, its strength, as in its beauty, real walnut is unsurpassed. The difference in cost is too small to warrant the extra cost of real walnut through these simple directions:

Firstly, look for the furniture shown is real walnut throughout.

Secondly, note its color. Real walnut has a rich color, is the wood itself, not artificially stained, and "depth" of color which is characteristic.

Thirdly, look for the "pores." Real walnut has prominent pores. They appear to you as fine, thin lines, dots or dashes distinctly.

Fourthly, examine the grain carefully. Make sure that legs, rails, mouldings are of the same wood as tops, fronts, sides, etc.

It may pay you to cut this out for future reference. For further information write to "Real Walnut Furniture"—a practical guide for furniture buyers, mailed free.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS
Room 1005 616 South Michigan Boulevard Chicago, Ill.

COLOMBIA GETS \$5,000,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—The United States yesterday gave the Republic of Colombia a check for \$5,000,000, its first of five payments under the \$25,000,000 treaty ratified in 1921 to cover certain damages incurred in the construction of the Panama Canal.

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STATUE OF JOHN A. ANDREW FOR VICKSBURG PARK PROPOSED

Masachusetts Is Asked to Increase Its Appropriation of \$5000 for National Project

Commemorating in a national park at Vicksburg, Miss., the nobility with which the people of the United States, North and South faced the demands made upon their courage and constancy in that city in 1863, the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission of the War Department, Vicksburg, has invited Massachusetts, through Governor Channing Cox, to co-operate with the commission in honoring John A. Andrew, war Governor of that State, by increasing a former appropriation of \$5000 to the park for that purpose.

"The national military parks authorized by Congress and established under the direction of the Secretary of War, are indeed memorials to American manhood," says William T. Riedy, chairman of the Vicksburg commission. "Devotion to duty and courageous endurance of the trials it brings are enshrined in enduring records and monuments in each of these parks. The example of the soldiers, Union and Confederate, commemorated by them, is a call to duty, clear and compelling as bugles that blow for battle. This call was heard in France at Belleau Woods, in the Argonne Forest, and in front of the Hindenburg line. The appeal of this example knows no north, no south, only a generous rivalry to be worthy of honored forefathers; it will be as enduring as the bronze and granite memorials in the Vicksburg Park, which offers Massachusetts and other states an opportunity to honor the memory of their soldiers engaged in the operations that it commemo-

rates. On its avenue by monuments and tablets that record its organization and describe its operations, and by bronze portraits of the officers, under whose direction the operations were carried out. The trenches have not been restored but their old lines are plainly shown by 514 markers.

The legislatures of seven states that have made appropriations for the park will be in session in January, 1923, and the commission has asked for an appropriation by each for additional work as follows: Illinois, statue of Abraham Lincoln; Indiana, statue of its war governor, Oliver P. Morton; Iowa, statue of its war governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood; Massachusetts, statue of its war governor, John A. Andrew; Michigan, statue of its war governor, Austin Blair; Ohio, equestrian statues of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman and Gen. James B. McPherson; Pennsylvania, statues of its war governor, Andrew G. Curtin, and Maj.-Gen. John G. Parke.

Covers Area of 1322 Acres

The park covers an area of 1322 acres. It already contains 16 bridges, 128 mounted guns, 998 tablets and memorial bronze portraits, monuments and markers to the number of 691, including an equestrian statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. The United States has appropriated \$1,494,470 to the park while 16 states have appropriated \$930,431 and gifts of 38 portraits, monuments and markers amounting to \$76,224 have been contributed.

Louisiana, Mississippi, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wisconsin, also have made contributions to the park. It is hoped that appropriations will be made by the other states engaged in the operations commemorated. They were Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

The commission hopes to secure from the United States an appropriation for a Confederate naval memorial at a cost not to exceed \$150,000.

FORTY-EIGHT HOUR LAW REPEAL TO BE SOUGHT IN LEGISLATURE

Massachusetts Manufacturers Say Closing of Mills Is Threatened Under Present Restrictions

Preparations are being made to present in the Massachusetts Legislature this winter a bill which, if passed, will place the State in the position of re-ceding from the law requiring only 48 hours labor per week in the cotton mills, and will extend the working hours to 54 or 56 hours a week. This measure will be fought vigorously by the labor element, as the 48-hour law has placed the State in the way of the Nation in giving to the spinners and weavers six or eight hours less per week at the same or slightly more pay than is received in most of the other cotton localities.

In Maine today the hours are 55 per week, in New Hampshire 54, in New York 54, in Connecticut 55, and in Rhode Island 54. Massachusetts alone is operating under a 48-hour law, passed by the Legislature during war times, when the cost of living was high and the mills had to keep going to produce the goods needed during that strenuous period.

Massachusetts manufacturers of cotton fabrics say they are at their wits' end, under the 48-hour law, to keep the mills going at all. They face, they claim, complete shutdowns unless the wartime law is repealed. This is not so much due to the situation in the other states of New England, but to the rapidly growing competition in the south. The great cotton manufacturing center of the south is in and around Piedmont, in South Carolina and North Carolina. There, of course, is the cotton right at the door, almost, of the mills. Thousands of small producers have only to carry their scant crops to the mills a few miles away, and the big growers are similarly situated as to shipment to the manufacturing establishments.

Hours Not Only Advantage

While the hours of labor in the south are 55 and 60 per week, that is not the only advantage the southern manufacturers is said to have. No amount of labor problems enter into the lives of the southern workers and most of the help is local labor who, for the sake of being near their homes, are perfectly willing, so far, to work at less wages than are paid in the north. Practically all the cotton mill labor of the south is local, very few aliens are employed, in fact none, according to the manufacturers' authorities here.

The north the labor unions have put through numerous increases of pay until the cost is quite a little higher than in the south. This, they say, with no freight to pay on their raw material and the fact that their employees work from six to eight hours longer a week, has enabled southern manufacturers to make just as good goods to sell at anywhere from two to five and ten cents a yard less than has to be asked by the cotton mills of the north.

As the manufacturers of the north see the situation there are but two courses open to them, either to close the mills here in Massachusetts, taking away from the State the former reputation as the premier cotton manufacturing district of the Union, or to build branch mills down south and come into close competition with their southern competitors in producing cotton goods. This will be the outcome, say Massachusetts' manufacturers if the Legislature does not pass a law nullifying the 48-hour per week scheduling in this State.

Attempts to Unionize

Several attempts to unionize the workers of the south have been made, but up to the present time there has been but little success in interesting the friends and neighbors of the

against the 54-hour law, the object of the laboring element being to gradually put all of New England on a 48-hour basis, giving their attention later to the situation in the south, where various abortive attempts have been made at various times to unionize the cotton goods workers.

The 48-hour law, as passed during the World War, was considered, by the manufacturers at least, as a necessary wartime measure and with the belief that, after things became normal again, they would be allowed to return to the old hours. But the Labor people think differently and are valiantly waiting for the struggle that will perpetuate the short working day gained while the forces of the country were fighting for peace in Europe.

QUICKER BUSINESS IN COURTS PLEDGED

Chief Justice Weed Addresses Bar Association—Mr. Benton Denounces Propagandists

Improved efficiency and a quicker dispatch of the business of the courts are promised to the people of Massachusetts by Walter Perley Hall, recently appointed chief justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, in a short address he made last night at Young's Hotel on the occasion of the twenty-fourth annual dinner of the Bar Association of the County of Middlesex. Samuel L. Powers, former Congressman, as president of the association, introduced the speakers. In addition to the Chief Justice they were Justices Alonzo R. Weed, Frederick J. Macleod, and Stanley E. Qua, lately raised to the Superior Bench; Jay R. Benton, attorney-general-elect, and Arthur K. Reading, district attorney-elect of Middlesex County.

Chief Justice Hall said: "In Massachusetts, bench and bar are co-operating. Can we improve our efficiency? Yes, by a little more up-to-date business activity. My course will be to see to it that we shall do our share as judges to make the administration of justice sound and with reasonable dispatch. We look with confidence, not only to the bar of Middlesex but to the bars of all of the counties of Massachusetts to that end for we are but a small part of all of the people who furnish the treasury that operates your courts."

More Jury Trials Demanded

The Chief Justice had spoken of some of the things the courts of Massachusetts are attempting in order to bring about the more efficient administration of justice the judges have so much desired. He said that in the past six months the judges had been engaged in two activities leading to that end. He told of visits to the various bars of this State and in nearby commonwealths, and he spoke of letters sent out to the judges in several states to get descriptions of their methods of operation, and asking them as to the problems they were trying to overcome.

The Chief Justice said that questionnaires sent out had elicited a response showing an almost universal demand for more jury trials. He said that the dockets were becoming so congested that the appointing of more masters and auditors would become a necessity unless the numbers of Superior Court justices should be increased. He said that if more masters and auditors were appointed their powers should be increased to give them greater efficiency.

Justice Weed, for years a member of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, spoke seriously and whimsically of his early experiences on the bench. He told of a jury returning a verdict in accordance with the law and the evidence, "notwithstanding the charge." He declared his earnest purpose to be true to the standard of the Massachusetts bench.

Propagandists Assailed

"Radical propagandists, including the Ku Klux Klan and kindred organizations," were denounced by Mr. Benton, the Attorney-General-elect, who said that they were trying to usurp the power of government and the duties of the administrators of the law.

"These dangerous forces," said Mr. Benton, "are particularly strong in the larger cities. Teachers in schools and colleges are spreading propaganda against the constitution and institutions of the country and there is a widespread endeavor to undermine our Government, which will be destroyed unless the movement is curbed. The exaltation of wartime having gone by, reaction has set in and we are no longer driving our enemies out of the country."

Mr. Benton advised all members of all bar associations, in the United States to hold "public meetings and private conference to spread propaganda in favor of supporting American institutions and the constitutions of the states and Nation and to teach reverence to law."

Mr. Reading, the district attorney-elect of Middlesex, promised to give the best in him in the conduct of his office. He asked for help from the members of the bar and he particularly requested that if they have any criticism to make to come to him so that he can get the benefit of their views.

Planning Various Schemes

Surrounded with northern states that work their employees longer hours than the law allows in Massachusetts, the manufacturers of this State are planning all sorts of schemes to enable them to not only compete with their neighbors, but to make working conditions possible for them to make a fair profit in competition with the other New England and the southern states. If the working hours were fixed at 54 or 55 hours a week, as they were before the war, the Massachusetts manufacturers say, they would feel that, the fight being even, they could save the reputation of the State as a cotton manufacturing center and could keep their mills going with a fair profit as in the old days.

If not, the only answer is to close up, put out the fires of industry in this line, board up the windows and, as they point out, throw thousands of operatives out of work, with no prospect in this State of ever getting employment again in their line of work.

What do the Labor people say to this? They contend that 48 hours a week is enough for a respectable laboring man in Massachusetts to work. They claim that the Versailles Treaty made the working hours all over Europe in the cotton manufacturing industry but 48 hours a week, and that is the standard set by the wise men of the world. "If we are to work 48 hours, as we should," they say, "why not pass a federal law making it obligatory for cotton manufacturers all over the country to set their working hours at 48 a week and be in line with the remainder of the world?"

The Labor men take great pride in the fact, too, that Massachusetts was the first state to go to the European set schedule, and they would not have a backward step taken by this Commonwealth.

There are in Rhode Island and New Hampshire at present movements

against the 54-hour law, the object of the laboring element being to gradually put all of New England on a 48-hour basis, giving their attention later to the situation in the south, where various abortive attempts have been made at various times to unionize the cotton goods workers.

The 48-hour law, as passed during the World War, was considered, by the manufacturers at least, as a necessary wartime measure and with the belief that, after things became normal again, they would be allowed to return to the old hours. But the Labor people think differently and are valiantly waiting for the struggle that will perpetuate the short working day gained while the forces of the country were fighting for peace in Europe.

Art and Opera in Boston

Three Exhibitions

At the Doll & Richards gallery are being shown etchings and drypoints by Sears Gallagher, paintings by Alice Worthington Ball and water colors by William Tudor.

Mr. Gallagher has made many drypoints since his last exhibition, and offers 21 examples in this show. It is evident that the artist finds this a congenial medium for the expression of his temperament and talents as a painter as well as etcher. "The Putting Green" is dominated by a magnificent oak, a veritable portrait of a tree. In and about its shade are golfers and a caddy, the figures being touched in with an economy of line and an illusion of mass that betoken skill and vision. This print is full of light and translations of color into terms of gray and black, like "The Pickerel Pond" nearby. Here one has not merely a sufficient summary of the facts, but that something additional that makes a few hundred scratches and rubbings of a copper plate yield a work of art—connotations of the pleasurable emotions sensitive persons have in the presence of beauty in nature. Then there is the cleavage of the great rocks modeled in shadows, and the trees that sturdily flourish upon the barest opportunity, like the farmers of some parts of Maine who wring a living from stony farms. And so one might go through the whole showing, finding something of individual interest in each print. Mr. Gallagher also shows a number of his admirable architectural etchings.

Miss Ball's paintings are the product of a strong feeling for color in large masses, and bold contrasts of line and hue. Best of all she is able to carry off her exuberant ideas. "Autumn Fruit" is almost tropical in its brilliancy of the coloring in the pumpkin, apples, grapes, and a green flask, partly in the lavender shadow of a porch, partly in the yellow sunlight that sifts through a grapevine. In "The Red Box" the vermilion lacquer object that gives title to the picture is set on a piece of bright green silk, bordered with rosebuds. Peonies and Chinese porcelains take their place in a well-painted composition. In an atmospheric vein is "Bridge to the Ferry," showing a ramshackle runway and float with the rain pelting the waiting passengers. Purple clouds roll across the sky above the city, which is hazily seen across the harbor. Some of the feeling for weather and for the odd patterning to be discovered in familiar things by the seeing eye which one enjoys in a Hiroshige print are in this painting.

Mr. Tudor handles water color with a delicate touch that makes the most of the white paper upon which he touches in with brush strokes almost calligraphic in their integrity the elements needed to evoke the lyric character of the landscape. In "Fresh Snow" there is hardly a breath of color, yet it is sufficient. In "Evening on the Lake" and "The Pool," among a score of others, it is pleasant to note the niceties of the minor rhythms and the way they serve the poetic ensemble.

E. C. S.

Lecture on Gilbert Stuart

"Gilbert Stuart was undoubtedly the greatest portrait painter in the United States, and is he not, as an artist, but as a historian," said Frank W. Bayley of Boston, yesterday, in a lecture before members of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Wilder Hall, Ashburton Place, Boston. "It was indeed fortunate," said Mr. Bayley, "that those who participated in the revolution could be made familiar to us by such a great painter as Gilbert Stuart, who spent 50 active years at his work, and painted probably more than 1200 portraits."

Stuart, according to Mr. Bayley, wandered from Rhode Island where he was born, to Scotland, as the guest of Cosmo Hamilton, a European artist back again to America, and from thence to London, where, arriving in a penniless condition, he succeeded in obtaining work as an organist for the sum of £30 a year. Here he became acquainted with Benjamin West, one of the most celebrated painters of the country, and in 1782 Stuart established his own studio in London. Stuart had a manner of painting all his own, said Mr. Bayley, but although he always had plenty of work, and numerous prominent statesmen and soldiers sat for him, he never had enough money, he borrowed freely and never paid, and two years after his marriage to Miss Charlotte Coats of Berkshire, Eng., financial embarrassments caused him to seek a less expensive walk of life in Ireland.

In Dublin he set up a studio, where he painted Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and other notable people, but still he could not meet his expenses, and while it is generally believed he failed in the key, and had to make distressing efforts to scramble back. Mr. Bayley conducted vigorously.

Tonight, Rasky-Korsakoff's "The Snow Maiden."

"The Demon" and "La Juive"

Boston Opera House, afternoon of Dec. 6, 1922. The Russian Grand Opera Company presents Rubinstein's "The Demon." First time in Boston.

The cast:

Prince Gudal.....Nikola Karash

Tamara, His daughter.....Marie Mashir

Prince Shnold, Her Betrothed.....Ivan Dneprov

A Servant.....Gretchen

Nurse.....Barbara Goss

An Angel.....Clara Pavloskaya

The Demon.....Max Pantaleeff

A Messenger.....Conductor, Eugene Fodor

Ivan Dneprov

"The Demon" is evidence why Rubinstein failed to realize his ambition to stand with Wagner as a dramatic composer. The influence of Wagner is discernible from time to time in the white paper upon which he touches in with brush strokes almost calligraphic in their integrity the elements needed to evoke the lyric character of the landscape. In "Fresh Snow" there is hardly a breath of color, yet it is sufficient. In "Evening on the Lake" and "The Pool," among a score of others, it is pleasant to note the niceties of the minor rhythms and the way they serve the poetic ensemble.

E. C. S.

BONUS BILL INTRODUCED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A soldiers' bonus bill similar in many respects to the one vetoed by President Harding was introduced yesterday by Israel M. Foster, Representative from Ohio. It would provide optional plans of adjusted service certificates, vocational aid, and farm home aid to the veterans, based on \$1.50 per day for overseas service and \$1.25 for service at home.

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POINCARÉ OFFER ALLEGED TO BE AT EXPENSE OF GREAT BRITAIN

Willing to Cut Down German Debt on Condition of Inter-Allied Debt Cancellation—What France Demands

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence) — Sooner or later the Brussels financial conference will have to be held. The opposition which has been manifested in certain British circles which had hitherto shown themselves extremely enlightened and progressive in the matter of reparations and inter-allied debts is easily explained. Another fiasco, further patching-up, will be disastrous. It is necessary that the problem should be solved once for all.

The matter is very simple! Is France prepared to forego a large part of the German debt? If she is not, all the talking in the world at Brussels or elsewhere will not affect the situation. If she is, then probably a solution can be found.

Now it cannot be denied that France has shown a desire to reduce the fantastic figures which were laid down in the schedule of payments, and in spite of all that is said to the contrary there is no desire on the part of France—or French ministers and the French man in the street—to invade Germany, to annex German territory, to ruin German industry.

Transference of Wealth
On the whole it is perfectly correct to say that the idea of force is only kept alive in France as a threat which few people would like to see put into execution. France then has become somewhat more reasonable about reparations and has taken heed of economic realities, which teach us that the transference of wealth in great quantities from one country to another is practically impossible. But if France is making progress she has not yet gone far enough.

The famous Poincaré plan which was discussed at the time that England blocked the way by the notorious Balfour note was an advance—but it was an advance that does not take us to the goal. In essence Mr. Poincaré proposed to cut down the German debt from 132,000,000,000 gold marks to 50,000,000,000 on condition that the inter-allied debt were canceled. They were to be canceled by the manipulation of the G bonds which constitute 82,000,000,000 imaginary gold marks. This was a sign of grace but alas! it is no more reasonable to put the German debt at 50,000,000,000 than to put it at 132,000,000,000 and this Poincaré proposal would furnish no solution whatsoever.

Bonds Virtually Non-Existent

In point of fact the 82,000,000,000 of G bonds have long been regarded by those who have any acquaintance with finance as virtually non-existent. The offer of M. Poincaré is not then so generous as it appears at first sight.

England not without reason says that the reduction is all at her expense and that France sacrifices nothing. France asks that her own debt should be wiped out. She asks that England should forego her share of reparations. She demands a priority on whatever is effectively paid by Germany. Nay, more. She requires the exclusive use of German payments—if for the sake of simplicity one sets aside the comparatively small claim of Belgium.

Now this would be all very well were England persuaded that such an arrangement would solve the problem of reparations. But the British contention, which is undoubtedly correct, is that the reduction to 50,000,000,000 would no more restore Germany, would no more assure France of payment, than if things are left as they are. The figure of 50,000,000,000 is as fantastic as any other. One is still

circumstances utterly illusive. One figure is just as good as another and is no better.

Obviously an international loan for Germany would greatly help and there is no objection to the application of a part of the proceeds to French needs. But this loan must be pledged upon German assets, clearly to the detriment of the subsequent indemnity. The whole question is one of order. What steps should succeed what steps?

England is naturally not prepared to release France of her obligations until she is assured that France will co-operate in her policy of restoring German credit.

in the realm of astronomical calculations.

I have had conversations with the leading authorities on this subject who agree that even the fixation of the debt at 20,000,000,000 is in present cir-



Photograph reproduced by courtesy of the United States Forest Service.

The Spark Arrestor Hood in Position for Use

The Spark Arrestor Saves Forests and Crops From Fire

IN THE dry months of summer many vast tracts of highly valuable timber are endangered by the sparks from passing locomotives. In like manner there are many fields of standing and harvested grain that may be destroyed by fire from such sparks. In order to prevent this needless and enormous waste, the United States Forest Service has been co-operating with western railroads in developing a spark arrester.

One series of tests made on the Colorado & Southern Railroad proved highly effective in saving forests, even though there had been a season of prolonged drought. Gratifying results were also obtained on engines operating through the South Park, or what is known as the "Hay Country." Previous to installing the spark arresters, men were kept busy plowing fire guards the entire length of the road through the South Park and other places where fires were common. The use of the spark arresters has eliminated all of this work.

The contrivance is very simple to make and install; the work can be done at any of the railroad shops. The netting must be renewed every 30 days to maintain its efficiency. The engineers are greatly in favor of the gain of the pupil.

The one great reason for having a common language, he said, was that each might understand the other, and so that all might work together for a better country and a better quality of citizenship. That was the great aim of Americanization. No man should be pleased with to become an American citizen, he said. That should be assumed only when there is love for America and a willingness to carry the responsibilities involved.

Other addresses were made by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, director of the division of immigration and Americanization of the Massachusetts Department of Education; Lee Harlow, vice-commander-in-chief of the American Legion in Massachusetts; Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of Boston schools, and Charles M. Herlihy, in charge of Americanization work for the state division of university extension.

The Poplar Party is partly the fruitage of the Modernists and the Christian Democrats. They attempted to force open the doors of the church to the entrance of modern scientific thought, they sought to democratize the autocratic and aristocratic character of the whole Roman Catholic organization. Christian democracy was the social and political expression of Modernism.

Don Sturzo made it clear that he was not a reformer of the church. The triumph of Roman Catholicism, the destruction of national socialism, and the building up of a world-embracing political organization was his work. He is fundamental with him. He recognizes the infallibility of the Roman Catholic Church and its sovereign head, maintains that the Pope should control every Christian believer in his social, political and economic views.

In recent dispatches from Lausanne Mussolini is quoted as saying that he regards Roman Catholicism as a great moral force and that he intends to have amicable relations with the Vatican. He further said that when he got time, he hoped to iron out all pending differences between the Roman Government and the Vatican.

If Mussolini is reported correctly, it is clear that he is counting on the Vatican to aid him in maintaining and strengthening his intense nationalistic program at home and abroad. Mussolini is an intense nationalist. Don

Sturzo is an intense Roman Catholic.

Now comes Benito Mussolini with his 300,000 armed Fascisti back of him and Don Sturzo retires to the sidelines. But does he retire? And, if so, is the retirement permanent or only temporary? Or will they work together? We should bear in mind that both Sturzo and Mussolini organized their forces to fight the militant Socialists who, since the armistice, have threatened seriously the disruption of the Italian State and in the summer of 1920 all but accomplished their design.

Since 1870, the year of the unification of Italy and the fall of the temporal power of the Pope, priests have avoided direct action in politics. In fact, as a protest against Italian occupation of Rome, the Vatican forbade all Roman Catholics to take any part whatsoever in the political life of the Nation. Romolo Murri, the well-known Modernist, was the last priest to enter the national Camera in clerical gown. He was excommunicated by Pius X. Just prior to the Sturzo is an intense Roman Catholic.

TIMBER SHORTAGE TO BE CHIEF TOPIC

New England Forestry Conference Promises to Be Largest Ever Held in District

Monday, in Philadelphia. It is possible sessions will be held throughout the week. Philadelphia defendants are to complete their case and others are to testify as to the position of the South Atlantic and Gulf ports. It is intimated that they will support the claims of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and of other New England interested concerns. New England is to furnish additional witnesses.

Timber shortage, one of the most pressing economic problems in this State, according to the Massachusetts Forestry Association, and the best way to solve this problem will be discussed at the New England Forestry Congress to be held in the Boston State House, from Dec. 27 to 29, in which the forestry, agricultural, wood manufacturing, and commercial interests of New England will participate. The Massachusetts Forestry Association which is organizing the meeting in celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, is being assisted by the Appalachian Mountain Club, and the conference promises to be one of the largest ever held on forestry in New England.

An address of welcome by Gov. Channing H. Cox will open the first of the three days sessions at 10 a. m. Dec. 27. Opinions on forests and timber as seen from the angle of various manufacturers of wooden articles, will be then presented by authorities connected with different industries. The afternoon will be occupied with discussions, led by prominent forestry experts, on the future of the New England forests, and their relation to water power. An illustrated lecture on "Timber Estimating by Airplane," and motion pictures on New England forestry will fill the evening program.

Thursday's session, in which the Society of American Foresters and the section of social and economic sciences of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, are co-operating, will mainly deal with the economic aspects of the timber supply, of forest research, and of state policy in forestry. Forests and their connection with rural developments, and relation to agricultural communities also will be dealt with. Public forests and recreation, town forests, forest fires, and fish and game in relation to forests will be the main feature of the third and last day's lectures and discussions.

Massachusetts, according to the Forestry Association, imports about 80 per cent of the wood it uses, and foresters and lumbermen are agreed that within 20 years the bulk of lumber for this State will have to be brought from the Pacific Coast, and the cost of transportation alone from there is more than it would cost to grow the timber at home. Higher cost of lumber is felt in higher rents, and as timber must be had to supply industry the Forestry Association considers that if it is not produced by the individual, Massachusetts, like other countries in the past who have faced a timber shortage, will find that the production of forests is a function of government, therefore the wood supply of the future must largely come from national, state, county, and municipal forests.

The association is urging that all waste land be converted into forests, by planting suitable timber in as many acres as possible. It suggests that water supply areas, and abandoned farms, would furnish land that might be devoted to town forests. In addition it reminds committees and organizations which undertake to create a town forest that the management of the forest can be turned over to the state forester, and in that way the town will receive technical advice free of charge. The association has offered to plant 5000 trees to insure a beginning for a town forest, and to stimulate interest.

The preparation of land for planting, and the care and maintenance of town forests is invaluable from another point of view, the association points out, namely the employment it provides both in winter and summer. After the planting of young trees, the building of roads and fire lines would still give work, and after a few years the thinning of the plantations would begin. To establish and practice forestry on a business basis is the aim of the association, and it considers the creation of town forests will go a long way to solving the problem of making the natural resources of the community support the maximum number of families, and stabilized forestry conditions will mean more residents in small places, which will be beneficial to every kind of business located there.

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HENDRIE GIVEN HIS FOURTH STAR

Technology's Cross-Country Captain Expected to Win Fifth and Break Record Next Spring

OXFORD, England, Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Second only to the boat race as a means of uniting, on the common ground of sport, Oxford, Cambridge, and the British general public, the annual Intervarsity Rugby football match will take place this year at the Rugby Union ground, Twickenham, on Dec. 12; and Oxford partisans, whether directly or indirectly concerned with the fortunes of the Dark Blues, will no doubt visit the Mecca of the rugger world with last year's remarkable game fresh in memory. Twelve months ago, Cambridge had gathered together beaten in the home stretch by Walter Higgins of Columbia, the intercollegiate two-mile champion.

Hendrie's work in the two-mile event next spring is sure to earn another "T" for him, in which case he will be the wearer of five stars, the only man in Tech's athletic history who would have ever accomplished the feat. W. K. MacMahon, a former Engineer star of long-distance fame, has been the only other athlete who has earned the right to wear his letter with four stars.

E. E. Sanborn '23 and F. W. Bemis '25 were two other harriers to be awarded the "T" automatically. Sanborn scored tenth, while Bemis followed him for eleventh place in the I. A. A. A. meet in New York. The award to Sanborn gives him his third star. Bemis' letter is the first he has won, this being his first year with the varsity. A special discretionary award of the straight "T" was made to G. H. Holt '24 for the remarkable improvement he has shown while he has been on the cross-country team the past two years. Holt bettered his position with every succeeding run and looks like the logical choice for captain next year, being the only junior on the squad now. The other members of the cross-country team received the customary "eTC." This award was made to L. H. Poor '23, W. L. Keplinger '25 and R. W. Parkinson '25.

The council also approved the Athletic Association's election of W. A. Metcalf '23, Rochester, N. Y., who was chosen by the undergraduate body to manage the four class baseball teams next spring. The establishing of baseball on an intermural basis is in line with Tech's policy of conducting athletics for the general welfare of the great majority of the student body. Rowing was recognized two years ago and now baseball is gaining a foothold simply because a large number of men are interested in both of these branches of sport. The "sports for all" idea is very faithfully followed at Technology.

A team with four veterans will probably start the game for Technology in the hockey encounter with Boston University at the Arena tomorrow evening. Although Coach A. L. Blacklock of the Engineers has been away in Canada on urgent business since last Friday, when the Cambridge collegians first took the ice, practice has been regularly held in preparation for tomorrow's opening of the local season with Capt. H. L. Hayden '23 in direct charge.

After trying several combinations, Captain Hayden finally picked a set to his liking which played a practice game with a Harvard team for about 30 minutes on practically even terms. This team, which in all probability will start against Boston University, was composed of the following: J. G. Dalton '24, center; Capt. H. L. Hayden '23, left wing; D. D. Peene '25, right wing; A. F. Taylor '23, left defense; Neil MacNeil '23, right defense, and Denton Massey '23 at goal.

Massey and Peene are the only two new men in this arrangement. The former takes the place of former Capt. Hugh H. D. Nickle '23, while Peene replaces Taylor in the wing position. Taylor is shifted to the defense position formerly held by J. N. DuVernet '22, who graduated last June. Thus the Engineers will start the season with the greater part of last winter's strength with them, but with the former teamwork lacking to a great extent due to lack of practice under the eye of a coach. However, Tech's opponent will be under the same handicap as regards practice and it is safe to say that very little teamwork should result on the part of either aggregation. Each team, however, has within its fold plenty of individual talent and flashy hockey will be much in evidence.

The absence of the coach and the necessity of getting a team together in time for the game with Boston University compelled Captain Hayden to make a temporary cut in the squad so as to give those more likely to get in shape for the initial contest. For this reason only about 12 men of the squad of about 40 were asked to report for yesterday's practice. Besides those above mentioned there were E. B. Johnson '24, W. H. Blandey '23, B. M. Balcom '25, A. J. Chickerling '23, J. R. MacPhee '24, G. B. MacPherson '24, and E. J. Moulton '24. During the scrimmage with Harvard, Johnson was substituted for Hayden and Blandey for MacNeil.

The coaching question has again forced basketball at Technology to a virtual standstill. After a late appointment of Lieut. D. H. Byerley to the post, it is now practically certain that a change will have to be made, because Byerley lacks the necessary time to devote to the game at Tech. He is attached to the U. S. S. Florida, which is stationed at Boston for the present, and acts in the capacity of coach for the battleship five, which holds the championship of the Atlantic fleet. After trying to hold down both places for a week, Lieut. Byerley is doubtful about the advisability of continuing and is expected to make a final decision by tomorrow.

MURPHY IS CHAMPION

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 6—James Murphy of Los Angeles, champion amateur of 1922 in the 100 yards dash, total is 3450 points. Harry Hartz, also of Los Angeles, finished second, 1502 points behind Murphy. Thomas Miller, champion last year, was Frank Elliott fourth, and Benjamin Hill fifth. Murphy won practically every big race during the year.

OXFORD HAS GOOD OUTLOOK FOR INTERVARSITY RUGBY

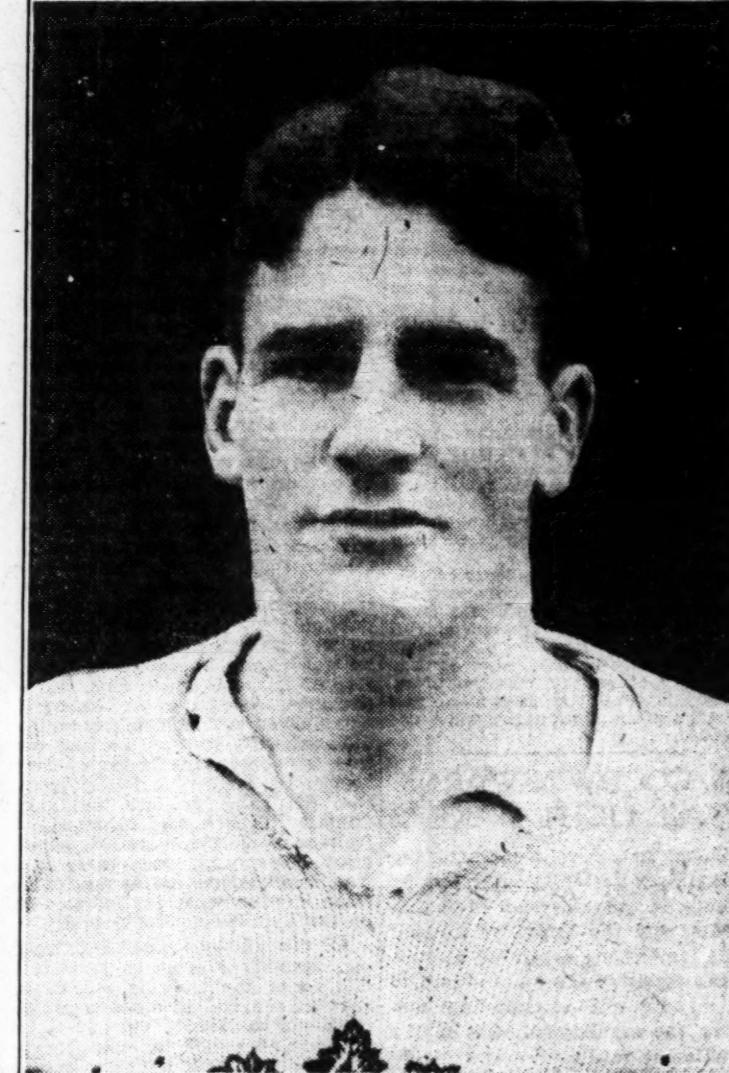
Dark Blues Will Meet the Cambridge University Team in the Forty-Seventh Annual Game on Dec. 12

many qualifications for a Blue, not the least of which are his speed—he is the quarter-mile running champion of New Zealand—and his thorough tackling. As he can play on either wing, as well as in the center, he appeared very likely to gain inclusion for the big match.

Another man whose selection seemed almost inevitable was G. P. S. McPherson, Oriel, one of the few varsity players to gain an international cap before securing a Blue.

Last season he played frequently for the university, both as a "three" and "fly" half, but was not considered good enough to play against Cambridge.

He, like Forsyth, proved one



Photograph © by Sport & General, London

Capt. J. E. Maxwell-Hyslop, Oxford Rugby Football Team for 1922 far and wide; but, when the great test came, the Dark Blues stood their ground manfully and, playing as well behind the scrum as their opponents played badly, gained a most unexpected and gallant victory by 11 points to 5.

Of the men who did duty on that memorable occasion, nine have departed from Oxford, but, nevertheless, J. E. Maxwell-Hyslop, of Balliol College, the successor to Ewan Campbell as captain of the varsity side, has had abundant material from which to build up a strong combination. This appears to have done to some effect, although, at the time of writing, his persistent experiments necessarily wrought continual changes in his team, and it was not possible to define the actual 15 men that would take the field against Cambridge.

Generally speaking, the Oxford team, despite a record of five wins and six losses since the start of the season, has shown promise of great things. Maxwell-Hyslop's singular speed and ubiquity have served to throw into prominence the shortcomings of a rather slow and ragged pack, but, behind the scrum, there was not much to call forth adverse comment. True, the three-quarter line nullified many brilliant efforts of passing by a breakdown at the last, and most important moment, and it might be urged that the transference of Thomas Lawton, New College, an Australian, from fly-half to fullback prevents his powers being used to their greatest advantage, but there was about the side an air of capability that carries great weight where intervarsity encounters are concerned.

Whatever few imperfections there may be in Lawton's fullback play, they are greatly accentuated by the fact that his predecessor was so wonderfully good. H. H. Forsayth's work in last year's match will not be soon forgotten. As in the previous season, he was chosen to represent Scotland in the international rugby tournament and was generally considered to be the best back of the day. Naturally enough, his "going down" meant a great loss to Oxford. Lawton, with his soundness in defense and his powerful kick, appeared the best man for the vacant place, but should some rearrangement be considered necessary, the mantle of responsibility might descend upon the shoulders of H. W. Franklin, Christ Church.

As regards the three-quarters, it has been a question, not so much of whom to play, but whom to leave out. Of last year's quartet, the South African, E. F. Van der Rest, and V. R. Price, captain of the 1921 cricket team, were not "up" this term, and I. J. Pitman, Christ Church, a youthful English rugby international and adept at such diverse matters as track-racing, boxing, and ski-running, has been temporarily obliged to give up play. That leaves only A. M. David, Trinity, who was freely talked of as one of the best centers in the country last season, yet so many "threes" has Oxford to choose from, that it does not appear by any means certain that he will fit against Cambridge this year.

At a meeting of the letter men, C. L. Wilcox '24 was elected captain of the football team, which has played a star at right tackle for the last two years and is one of the best linemen that the Garnet has had in a long time. He is a former college player at Princeton High School, where he played on the championship team three years ago. He weighs 180 pounds and is 6 ft. 2½ in.

National Track Meet May Yet Be Rescued

Claim Political Motives Back of Destroying Movement

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 7—Another outbreak in the warfare between the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and the college groups in the National Amateur Athletic Federation is claimed to be seen in the move which threatens to destroy the annual national championship track and field meet of the National Collegiate A. A. It is claimed by those backing the collegiate meet that the A. A. U. interests caused the faculty representatives of the intercollegiate conference to pass their resolution discouraging participation of "Big Ten" in the meet to be held at Stagg Field here, June 15 and 16.

Just how this influence was brought to bear and why is not apparent from the outside, but a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is told by persons claiming to be on the inside that a definite line of political wirepulling can be traced. Such tactics were employed, it is claimed, that the faculty representatives were imposed upon and unwittingly played into the hands of the organization whose monopoly methods they have been fighting.

In the first place, it is claimed, the resolution came as a bolt from a clear sky. Defenders of the meet were given no warning. None knew that the matter was to be presented and the resolution, it is stated, was rushed through at the last moment without consideration of both sides of the question. It is now believed that the faculty representatives can be persuaded to recon-

AMERICAN LEAGUE SHOWS IMPROVEMENT IN PITCHING

U. C. Faber of Chicago White Sox Is Again the Leading Box Man

Opponents scored 132 earned runs per game of Bush's delivery. Shocker, anchor man of the Browns' staff, won 24 games, pitched 348 innings, more than any one except Faber, held the opposition to 2.97 earned runs, being fourth best in point of effectiveness. Shocker led in strikeouts with 149 and it was largely through his sterling all-around work throughout the year that St. Louis battled the Yankees for the championship until a few days before the close of the season.

With the exception of the Boston club, every team in the league showed an improvement in its pitching department with Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia taking the lead. One or two young pitchers made their initial appearances last summer who are pretty certain to become stars during the next few seasons.

To U. C. Faber, veteran of the Chicago White Sox, again goes the honor of being the leading pitcher. Faber led all competitors in pitching complete games, 31; held opponents to the lowest average of earned runs per game, 2.81; worked the most innings, 533; won 21 games, the fourth largest number of victories and struck out 148 opponents, one less than U. J. Shocker of St. Louis, who led in strikeouts with 149.

E. A. Rommel, of the Athletics, won 27 games for his seventh-place team, a truly great record. Rommel worked 22 complete games, 294 innings and allowed 3.23 runs per game. L. J. Bush, with the champion Yankees behind him, earned 26 victories and lost only 7 games, leading the league in percentage of games won and lost, with an average of .788.

Plates	G. CG.	W.	L.	Pct.	IP.	A. B.	H.	R.	ER.	SH.	BR.	SQ.	HR.	WP.	P.G.	Ave.	Opponents	E.R.
R. 43	31	21	17	.562	262	1234	224	128	110	51	12	83	148	6	2	0	1.21	
R. 40	31	19	12	.533	250	1118	258	112	97	9	26	105	120	1	0	0	2.51	
R. 39	19	18	11	.632	250	1050	258	105	98	10	10	105	125	0	0	0	2.50	
R. 48	29	24	17	.585	248	142	365	141	115	38	14	57	148	4	3	2	2.97	
R. 41	23	15	18	.484	280	1060	283	115	93	29	11	99	105	7	2	0	2.98	
R. 32	13	13	10	.500	250	1102	258	110	97	20	10	94	120	0	0	0	2.91	
R. 38	21	17	14	.548	277	1068	293	120	102	31	16	64	98	3	4	0	2.81	
R. 39	20	26	7	.785	255	952	240	109	94	24	15	85	92	1	0	0	2.82	
R. 35	18	18	10	.600	250	920	230	93	95	28	9	48	93	6	1	0	2.82	
R. 45	19	19	14	.534	250	920	230	109	93	25	17	76	98	9	5	0	2.82	
R. 37	17	12	6	.612	265	1007	271	114	101	25	25	17	76	98	5	0	0	2.82
R. 40	13	12	4	.684	250	984	263	119	99	47	58	67	93	3	3	1	2.82	
R. 34	18	13	5	.588	250	984	263	106	99	47	58	67	93	1	0	0	2.82	
R. 40	14	14	5	.588	250	984	263	106	99	47	58	67	93	1	0	0	2.82	
R. 37	21	14	15	.483	272	1028	294	134	116	44	9	85	93	8	0	1	2.84	
R. 45	21	13	5	.500	260	974	270	123	107	36	16	66	94	2	1	2.85		
R. 32	15	11	6	.586	210	756	220	128	107	25	25	18	98	1	0	0	2.85	
R. 30	14	9	5	.609	203	756	218	117	90	24	15	85	102	4	2	0	2.86	
R. 50	23	16	5	.579	287	112	325	147	130	29	9	85	122	6	1	4.08		
R. 39	12	13	10	.500	219	868	251	122	102	34	15	78	98	8	0	0	4.19	
R. 45	13	11	7	.500	219	868	251	122	102	34	15	78	98	8	0	0</		

FOUR ARE LEFT IN SEMI-FINALS

R. E. Fink, Crescent Athletic Club Star of Squash Tennis Play at Yale Club

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Today finds players representing four different clubs competing in the semi-final round of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association annual fall scratch tournament on the courts of the Yale Club. Probably for the first time in a long while no Harvard player has come through to the semi-finals the players now left being T. R. Coward, Yale Club, present champion; H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club; R. E. Fink, Crescent Athletic Club, and C. M. Bull Jr., Squash Club.

Brilliant squash signalized the four matches in the fourth round yesterday. This was expected, as five out of the eight survivors are members of the first 10 on the ranking list; but it was the lowest member of the list who furnished the chief feature, when R. E. Fink, ranked number eight last year, representing Crescent Athletic Club, won in straight games from A. J. Cordiner, number six, and a former national champion.

The play of Fink was chiefly remarkable for its change of pace and accuracy in position shooting. He did not depend on speed as Cordiner did, but his remarkable ability in getting apparent kills, as well as his placing, often put Cordiner far out of position so that the Yale man could not get set for his favorite drives. Both were slow in getting their offensive game started in the first game, and it was not until the eighth and ninth innings that Fink took the lead on accurate placements, at 9-4. Cordiner then brought his score up to 7, but a run of four by Fink on shots that had Cordiner far off position on placed angle shots, put him far ahead, and he ran out the game three innings later. Again in the second game scoring was slow, until at the start of his fourteenth hand, with the score 7-5 in his favor, the Crescent player made a run of 6, mostly on slow placement fadeways, that practically finished the match, though Cordiner managed to stave off defeat for five innings more. The score was 15-8, 15-6.

Cordiner also had considerable trouble with his adversary, William Rand Jr., Harvard Club, who was runner up for the Class B championship last year, and is now engaged for the first time in ranking squash. Rand is exceedingly steady and accurate in his shots, and has developed a shot for the corners of the court that is almost unplayable on return. He is also very quiet in his movements, almost slow, in fact, but his ability to make any position without effort, aids his game very much. He held the champion closely, Cordiner being able to gain only a point at a time. In the first game Rand led at 11-9 and 12-12, but after extra points had been called, the champion ran out the game, in eight innings, 18-14. The second game was also close until Cordiner made runs of four and five, and took the game and match, on hard driving.

Mixsell had an easy time with his veteran clubmate, C. Neely, and C. M. Bull, disposed of J. A. Richards, the other Harvard Club representative with equal ease. The summaries:

National Fall Squash Tennis Tournament

Thomas R. Coward, Yale Club, defeated William Rand Jr., Harvard Club, 18-14, 15-12.

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, 15-2, 15-5.

R. E. Fink, Crescent A. C., defeated A. J. Cordiner, Yale Club, 15-5, 15-6.

C. M. Bull Jr., Somers Club, defeated J. A. Richards, Harvard Club, 15-10, 15-7.

Fourth Round

Thomas R. Coward, Yale Club, defeated William Rand Jr., Harvard Club, 18-14, 15-12.

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, 15-2, 15-5.

R. E. Fink, Crescent A. C., defeated A. J. Cordiner, Yale Club, 15-5, 15-6.

C. M. Bull Jr., Somers Club, defeated J. A. Richards, Harvard Club, 15-10, 15-7.

MALLORY ELECTED TO LEAD YALE ELEVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—W. N. Mallory '24, regarded as one of the best defensive backs that has represented the Elis on the football field in many years, was last night elected captain of the Yale varsity football eleven for 1923. While there were 11 players eligible for the position, Mallory's election was unanimous and it is said that he was the only player nominated.

Mallory has not only been member of the eleven during the past two seasons, but last spring he was first-string catcher for the varsity nine which won the "Big Three" championship. He entered Yale from Pomfret School and his home is in Memphis, Tenn.

John Davis Schoonmaker of Kingston, N. Y., was elected manager, while James Ferguson Burns of Colorado Springs, Col., was elected assistant manager.

All of the players who took part in either the Princeton or Harvard game were eligible to vote. The 22 men taking part in the election were:

R. E. Jordan '23, captain in 1922; G. C. Becket '23; E. C. Bench '23; H. G. Ross '25; F. H. Cruckshank '23; J. M. Dwyer '23; J. C. Diller '23; C. P. Eddy '23; J. E. M. Green '23; J. T. H. Hoss '23; Anton Hulman Jr. '24; J. H. Joss '25; J. J. Lincoln '24; W. M. Lovejoy '24; F. H. Neale Jr. '23; N. G. Neidlinger '23; G. C. O'Hearn '24; P. W. Pillsbury '24; H. G. Scott '25; and Capt. W. N. Mallory '24.

KANSAS STATE AWARDS LETTERS

MANHATTAN, Kan., Dec. 6 (Special)—Twenty-two varsity letters, the largest number ever received, were conferred upon members of the Kansas State Agricultural College football squad by the athletic board at their meeting here this afternoon. Of the 22, one received their first "K"; in their second, two their third, and two their fourth. The fourth year veterans, Capt. R. D. Hahn '23, Hartzel '23, and Capt. E. C. Addison '23, three year men, R. L. Schmitt '23, and M. Stein '23, and two men, John Steiner '23, I. F. Schindler '23, R. M. Nichols '24, Arthur Stark '24, A. A. Axline '23, Burr Swartz '24, One year men, T. W. Edwards '23, R. J. H. Doolan '25, G. Webber '25, Lyle Minn '23, A. H. Doolan '25, C. A. Brandley '23, V. O. Clement '23, John Brown '24, B. C. Hart '25, R. H. Hilton '25, J. E. Franz '23, D. A. Yandell '23.

BLOUIN TO DEFEND TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 7—James Blouin of Blue Island, Ill., is to defend his title as world's classic bowling tournament champion. His challenger is the 10-game series here beginning Dec. 16. The series will last four days. Smith finished third in the tournament of Mortimer Lindsey of Stamford, Conn., who placed second. In a recent tourney Smith averaged 222 for 10 games.

Three Star Athletes to Tour New Zealand

San Francisco, Dec. 7

THREE young American track and field athletes, J. W. Merchant, M. M. Kirksey and C. G. Krogness, will sail from here tomorrow on a tour of New Zealand which, it is expected, will further athletic relations between the United States and the southern Dominion.

Merchant represented the University of California in the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America track and field championship meet last spring and was the high individual scorer, taking first place in the 16-pound hammer throw, second place in the running broad jump and javelin throw. He also broke the meet record for the hammer throw with 17'11", 21". Kirksey represented Harvard in the 1921 meet and finished second in the 120-yard high hurdles, second in the running broad jump, and tied for fourth in the running high jump. Kirksey won the 100-yard dash for Leland Stanford Junior University in the same meet.

CONTINUATION OF SOCCER PLANNED

Illinois Wants the Game Played Throughout the Winter

URBANA, Ill., Dec. 7 (Special)—After finishing a successful season of intramural soccer here in which more than 100 players took part, the seniors taking the interclass championship for the third time in its four seasons, University of Illinois authorities have started a move which will carry the game throughout the winter.

Already there are 50 who have signed their intention of playing throughout the winter months on Illinois Field. The nature of the play will be in form of a tournament between teams representing the Orient, the coaching school here, the graduates of Chicago high schools and the graduates of the high schools in the Chicago suburbs.

Some of the best soccer players in the middle west are made in and around Chicago, and a good share of them come to the University of Illinois, but their playing seldom beats that which is displayed by the foreign students who are here from Peru, China, Korea, Philippine Islands, Japan, India and South Africa.

Each year the combined All-American eleven plays the All-American aggregation at Homecoming, and for the last three years the Americans have taken the games by a score of 1 to 0.

H. S. Van Graan '23 of Brandfort, South Africa, is probably the best center forward who ever played at the University of Illinois, his dribbling and drive in his kicks at the goal being his powerful asset. M. Topper '25, who two years ago represented Chicago in the ice skating races at Sarnia Lake, is the best inside right here at the present time, while L. A. Foster '23 is a speedy player at fullback.

A. W. Bruce '25, playing at goal for the past two seasons, has the ability to stop the fast ones with marked skill, while E. L. Rasmussen '23 and E. H. Stachels are the fullbacks. A. C. Rehm '25, former captain at Oak Park, can play the wing position and his best running mate is N. A. Ryerson '23.

OHIO STATE ELECTS B. PETCOFF CAPTAIN

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 6 (Special)—B. Petcoff '24, Toledo, O., was elected captain of the Ohio State University football team for 1923 at the annual banquet for football men held here last night. Petcoff plays right tackle. His playing in the Illinois-Ohio State game this year is considered to have aided him materially in attaining the captaincy.

Thirty-one players were awarded "O's." This is the largest number of men ever to receive letters in one sport in one year at Ohio State. Participation in a Western Conference game was a prerequisite to the award. The men honored are:

L. A. Pixley '23, E. E. Addison '23, H. H. Blair '23, C. Corfasius '23, K. H. Pauley '23, W. E. Isabel '23, E. J. Kaplow '23, T. N. Long '23, A. C. Michaels '23, L. S. Moorehead '23, H. D. Steele '24, B. Petcoff '24, H. H. Workman '24, N. H. Dunlap '24, H. W. Wasson '24, C. F. Honaker '24, R. W. Oberlin '24, E. S. Elgin '25, A. R. Florette '25, I. B. Hamilton '25, L. E. Judy '25, O. Klee '25, A. Klein '25, R. H. Kutler '25, J. M. Patchell '25, R. S. Watts '25, J. B. Wilson '25, B. H. Schulist '25.

McELWAIN CHOSEN CAPTAIN

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 6 (Special)

R. L. Claypool '25 of Davenport, Ia., a sophomore in the school of civil engineering, was elected captain of the 1923 Purdue University football team at a banquet given in honor of the gridiron by the Kiwanis Club. The gridiron captain-elect played center on this year's team and held the same position on the freshman eleven. Nineteen men were awarded major "P" sweaters and five minor "P" sweaters. Thirty-two freshmen were given numerical sweaters. Eight men, awarded "P" sweaters are seniors, three juniors, and eight sophomores, which means that Coach James Philian will have experienced material for his teams during the next two years.

The following men were given major "P" sweaters: R. A. Behr '25, Jackson, Mich.; R. L. Claypool '25, Davenport, Ia.; E. R. Dye '25, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. G. Everman '25, Detroit, Mich.; G. J. Fleischmann '25, Detroit, Mich.; H. D. Grigsby '25, Lafayette, Ind.; R. V. Holwerda '23, West Lafayette, Ind.; R. D. Landis '24, Linton, Ind.; C. J. Murphy '25, Kentland, Ind.; E. M. Murphy '23, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Morgan '24, New Carlisle, O.; J. L. Prouse '25, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. J. Preschaw '25, Detroit, Mich.; L. L. Stewart '25, Battle Ground, Ind.; F. G. Tykle '23, Middlefield, Ind.; F. J. Wellman '25, Ft. Recovery, O., and B. V. Worth '25, Wabash, Ind.

Minor "P" awards: E. M. Curtis '25, Denver, Colo.; E. L. Abramson '23, Davenport, Ia.; D. R. Field '23, Owensboro, Ky.; S. F. Geiger '23, Indianapolis, Ind., and R. C. Kerr '23, Newtown, Ind.

COLBY ELECTS BURCKEL

WATERTOWN, Me., Dec. 7—At a meeting of the football letter men yesterday afternoon in the college chapel, A. W. Burckel '24 of Lawrence, Mass., was elected captain of the Colby College football team for 1923. His score was 20 to 18. He succeeded W. J. Brown '23 of Lowell, Mass. Burckel played left tackle in the early games of the season, but was transferred to the left halfback position just before the state series.

AMERICAN NINE LEAVES JAPAN

OSAKA, Japan, Dec. 6—The American baseball team composed of Major League players, left for China for the winter after a tour of Japan, in which the visitors lost but one of the numerous games played. In the last contest the Americans defeated the Chinese team 20 to 2. The Americans made 24 hits and two errors, the Japanese two hits and three errors.

TWO TEAMS STILL TIED

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—The Proctor-Coburn and Foule-Bellont teams, which jumped into the lead in the six-day bicycling race at Madison Square Garden yesterday, still hold the advantage at noon today, after some hard riding. They had pedaled 1489 miles and 6 laps, while Egg and Eaton pressed the closely contested race behind them.

McNahern-Madden-Kaiser, Moran-Fitzsimmons and Grimm-Gastman were two laps behind the leaders, while another team, the McLean-Ruth, Taylor-Landsky-Kosinsky-Azini-Hill-Vanatta and Bello-Gaffney, Speissens and Eyckman were four laps behind and Gromo and Gay were last, five laps to the rear.

WEIDERQVIST TO LEAD W. AND J.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—C. L. Weiderquist of Monroe, Ill., was today elected captain of the 1923 football team of Washington and Jefferson University, which had disbanded on Feb. 15 and 16. It was announced yesterday. Two nights were selected by the committee because of the large number of entries expected.

U. S. FIGURE SKATING MEET

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6—The United States amateur figure skating championship will be held here Saturday, Dec. 11, at the New Haven Skating rink.

There will be four events: men's and women's singles and pairs and ice dancing.

CLIVELAND RELEASES ROTHRON

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 6—Allan Rothron, pitcher of the Cleveland American League baseball team, was today released to the Louisville club of the American Association.

WASHINGTON AND OREGON ARE TIED

Both Go Through the Northwestern Conference Football Season Without a Defeat

NORTHWESTERN CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

Team of Oregon.....W. T. L. P.C. University of Washington.....4 1 0 1,000 Whitman University.....2 0 1 0 1,000 University of Idaho.....1 0 0 0 1,000 Oregon Agricultural College.....1 0 2 323 Washington State College.....1 0 3 250 Willamette University.....0 0 0 0 1,000

MISSOULA, Mont., Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Final honors in the Northwestern Collegiate Conference football race for 1922 remain undecided, the game between the Universities of Washington and Oregon which was to have decided the race ending in a 3-to-3 tie. Both elevens finished their schedule in the Conference without defeat, Oregon winning five games and tying one, while Washington won four contests and played one draw. H. Chapman '22, quarterback for the University of Oregon, kicked a field goal in the first quarter of the Thanksgiving Day game between the two leaders, while Leonard Ziel '24 evened the count by his field goal with six minutes of play remaining in the final period.

It was the University of Washington's first season as a member of the Conference, following its reinstatement in December, 1921, after being out of the fold for five years. At the next Conference meeting to be held Dec. 8 and 9 at Seattle, the final application of Gonzaga University will be received, this college, which is located at Spokane, having been placed on probation a year ago before any further action was taken on its application.

Whitman University, last year's Conference champion, lost its first two games to the Universities of Oregon and Idaho by field goals, then had its prospects damaged by the loss of three regular players, Harold Blackman '22, Maurice Rose '25 and Claude Norris '25, withdrawing from the squad.

Oregon, beginning its season with poor prospects, gradually built up a strong team, for which much credit is being given Coach Hollis Huntingdon, a former athletic star at that institution. Oregon Agricultural College possessed a very heavy and powerful line, but lacked a consistent attack. It showed excellent form in its final game with State College of Washington in which Muriel McFadden '23, left end, kicked three field goals.

As Washington State Coach Gustavus Welch, former captain of the Carlisle Indians, was forced to build a team with but two veterans. They fought hard against Washington and Idaho, defeating the latter by two touchdowns in the final quarter. At Idaho Coach R. L. Matthews was handicapped by a schedule which took his team away from home for seven of its eight games. He built up a marvelous forward passing offense and had a star player in J. B. Brown '23, fullback.

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R. L. CLAYPOOL LEADS PURDUE FOOTBALLERS

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 6 (Special)

R. L. Claypool '25 of Davenport, Ia., a sophomore in the school of civil engineering, was elected captain of the 1923 Purdue University football team at a banquet given in honor of the gridiron by the Kiwanis Club. The gridiron captain-elect played center on this year's team and held the same position on the freshman eleven. Nineteen men were awarded major "P" sweaters and five minor "P" sweaters. Thirty-two freshmen were given numerical sweaters. Eight men, awarded "P" sweaters are seniors, three juniors, and eight sophomores, which means that Coach James Philian will have experienced material for his teams during the next two years.

The following men were given major "P" sweaters: R. A. Behr '25, Jackson, Mich.; R. L. Claypool '25, Davenport, Ia.; E. R. Dye '25, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. G. Everman '25, Detroit, Mich.; G. J. Fleischmann '25, Detroit, Mich.; H. D. Grigsby '25, Lafayette, Ind.; R. V. Holwerda '23, West Lafayette, Ind.; R. D. Landis '24, Linton, Ind.; C. J. Murphy '25, Kentland, Ind.; R. C. Morgan '24, New Carlisle, O.; J. L. Prouse '25, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. J. Preschaw

WAR ON ILLITERACY IN SAN FRANCISCO

Educational Program Outlined to Lift 8500 Useful American Citizenship

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7 (Special Correspondence)—San Francisco has declared war on illiteracy, and out of the observances of American citizenship week has emerged the outline of a program aimed to lift to useful American citizenship San Francisco's 8500 illiterates of whom 6500 are foreign-born whites.

The market for gypsum is established. Practically everyone knows its value and the quality and quantity of the deposit is sufficient to last for the next 400 or 500 years.

GASOLINE TAX MEETS OPPOSITION

Proposal of Western Governors' Conference Not Meeting With Entire Approval

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Opposition is developing here to the proposal that a general unrestricted two-cent tax on gasoline be levied to build and maintain state highways as recommended at the Western Governors' conference held recently in San Francisco. Such organizations as the State Automobile Associations of California, Washington and Oregon are not opposed to a tax for road-building, but the present plan, which it is estimated would take \$7,000,000 annually from automobile drivers in California alone, provides no assurance that all or any part of the money so collected would actually be used for road construction.

This plan of taxation together with the drafting of a uniform code of road rules for the 11 western states for presentation to the legislatures in January sums up the important work of the conference. Governor Boyle scored the drunken automobile driver as a menace and urged the imposition of uniform jail sentences in all the western states instead of fines to stop reckless driving.

We propose to know how this money is going to be spent and the limits of such a tax, once it is begun, before we come out in favor of it," said Mr. Martland to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is well to remember that a tax on gasoline is an invisible tax, and the easiest kind to collect. It would be collected at the source, from the big refiners, and the charges passed down the line to the consumer. It would be easy to increase this tax to 3 cents a gallon and on up as the years pass. At the outset the tax would increase operating expenses about \$5 or \$6 a car a month in the truck divisions and further handicap those of small means who are already aggrieved because of excessive extra charges for ever nibbling at the purse.

"Motorists and automobile organizations can readily see the difference between a gasoline tax to swell the general funds and a good roads tax. If the western states pass amendments to their constitutions specifying the uses of funds accruing from this new taxation, this will help. Montana did not make such provision and her experience, as described by Governor Dixon, furnishes an object lesson. A 2-cent tax was placed on gasoline in that State for road building. The next Legislature, needing additional funds appropriated part of the gasoline tax money for other purposes. The next year the fund lost its identity completely and road building languished. We will see to it that this does not happen in California."

WET ASSOCIATION PAID \$2358

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Association opposed to prohibition, through G. C. Hinckley, secretary-treasurer, filed a report yesterday with the Clerk of the House showing the expenditure of \$2358 in the recent campaign under direction of its national headquarters here. Total contributions were \$2382.

The deposit has been thoroughly proved by boring operations, and is 86 feet thick and contains 97 per cent of pure gypsum.

This deposit was developed, he believes, on a small scale about 150 years ago. It is stated in the district that when it reached the stage of full development the work for some unaccountable reason, was abandoned. "One will realize," he said, "what a serious matter this is to the country when we find that Ireland has been paying a Derbyshire combine a large amount per annum for gypsum, and at the present time Messrs. Goulding,

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Ltd., are importing their gypsum from Italy for fertilizer.

"Gypsum is required, among other things, for all sorts of architectural work, plaster of Paris, manufacture of calicos, paper of every description, lamp shades, clock casings, etc., and here within 15 miles of the port of Dundalk this deposit of gypsum is lying idle and undeveloped. Not only could the whole Irish market be supplied from these deposits, but, owing to its proximity to the port of Dundalk, Ireland could compete with the Derbyshire combine, in Glasgow—and all the seaport towns on the western sea front of Great Britain and Scotland, because the cost of shipment of these towns is cheaper by boat than by rail."

The market for gypsum is established. Practically everyone knows its value and the quality and quantity of the deposit is sufficient to last for the next 400 or 500 years.

LABOR PARTY SHOWS STRENGTH IN NORTH AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS

Edward G. Theodore, Premier, Denies That Ideals Have Been Lost and Routs Opponents With Absentee Votes

BRISBANE, Queensland, Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence)—"The Labor movement in the Commonwealth is practical, constitutional, and patricially Australian." This was the opening sentence made by Edward G. Theodore, Labor Premier of Queensland, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who recently sought his views upon the affairs of his party. Mr. Theodore, the youngest Premier in the British Empire, spoke emphatically and with feeling. He is recognized as one of the strongest men in Queensland, and he vigorously defends the Labor Party, which at this time, has been severely taken to task for passing an unpopular measure to enable absentee legislators to vote by proxy.

For many years, Australia boasted "one man, one vote," and recently Mr. Theodore exercised in all, five votes, thereby saving the Labor Government. Party feeling runs very high in the northern Australian State, and the Premier has been accused of being undemocratic in utilizing more than one vote.

The Opposition maintains that if a member is absent from the Chamber during a debate, his vote should be sacrificed, on the grounds that he has not weighed the question under discussion and therefore is not qualified to vote. The Labor Party, on the other hand, holds the opinion that absence from a debate makes no difference, and consequently they passed this highly contentious measure, which has had the result of buttressing the Government, and placing it in security as far as a majority is concerned until a general election is due next year.

Premier Causes Consternation

Mr. Theodore has attracted more attention than any Dominion Premier for many years, rather on account of his ruthless disregard of traditions, which even in Australia were considered deep-rooted. His predecessor, Mr. Ryan, caused uneasiness amongst the more conservative element in the community, but Mr. Theodore's bold moves have caused consternation. A striking personality, tall, broad, burly, Mr. Theodore impels attention. He is nothing if not forceful. He has a rather attractive, almost boyish smile, which wins him many friends and followers. Like all strong men, he has foes as well as friends, political foes who will not see any sincerity in their implacable Premier. The admixture of Balkan and Irish blood are responsible for characteristics in Mr. Theodore, which some applaud, and others deplore. The opposition frets at its inability to dislodge him from his strong position, and twists him for his lack of courage in not appealing to the people whenever an unusual measure is introduced. But Mr. Theodore overcomes all obstacles, and his legislative originality is so agile that his opponents are left gasping.

The Premier is certainly an ardent Labor man, who goes to extreme lengths to advance the cause of the worker as his legislation has clearly shown. "Whether the worker gains his livelihood by his brain, his muscle, or by both," he declared, "he will find constitutional means to fight the wrongs that are plain, and the spirit of democracy will not be strangled in the Australian community."

Big Men in Party

The Premier said that the success of the Labor movement was largely due to lion-hearted men, who were prepared to lead the movement, men whose views were broad, who did not know the meaning of selfishness, and who were humane. The leaders were nobly supported by the workers, who willingly made sacrifices to make their cause a success. Another re-

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have been determined, not by local negotiations but by the terms of the national agreement arrived at by the representatives of the Association of Education Authorities and the National Union of Teachers. In regard for the granting of four standard scales, varying according to locality, and a promise to maintain these scales until April, 1923, the teachers gave up their right to press for higher salaries until that date. Gateshead is one of the towns to which scale 3, the highest but one, was allocated, and it has been paying according to that scale hitherto.

"Do not forget," said the Premier, concluding, "we Australians are the pure Australianism" of Labor's objective.

"The local authorities—in defending their action, say that the scales fixed at the height of the trade boom, when it was impossible to foresee the present slump. They maintain, too, that it would be unfair to maintain a heavy burden upon the taxpayers, many of whom are themselves out of employment, and most of whom are feeling the effects of the adverse conditions.

The teachers say that the conditions of their profession demand that they shall have stability in respect of salaries for periods of years, and not variations with every upward or downward movement of trade. They insist that a national agreement, such as the Burnham report, should be subject to variation only through the agency of the national body, the Burnham Committee, by which it was drawn up and signed. They take the view, further, that if the Gateshead authority succeeds in breaking away from the present national settlement, other authorities will also endeavor to secede, and the only possible end to such a process is the scrapping of the national settlement and the resumption of that chaotic mass of local arrangements which were the bane of British education before the setting up of the Burnham Committee.

In the event of a long-drawn-out dispute, the ultimate and determining voice will be that of the Board of Education. If the Board likes to put its foot down, it can threaten to withdraw its grants, and the condition of the borough will then be worse than when it entered upon the dispute. If, however, it takes the view that it cannot be a party to pressing a local authority to incur expenditure, then the teachers may have to seek some compromise.

The National Union of Teachers, which is the organization conducting the fight for the teachers, adopts the plan, in salary disputes, of paying its members who are locked out full salary for the whole period of such lockout. Next year the Union is doubling its subscription, in order to be in a still stronger position.

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STUDY OF FOREIGN MARKETS FAVERED

Secretary Hoover Says California Needs Outlet for Increasing Annual Output

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Successful adjudication of water rights in the Colorado River project which, when completed, will reclaim 3,000,000 acres in California and add 600,000 horse power for industrial development, emphasizes the need of linking up the productive processes of this State with a more intelligent and discriminatory study of foreign markets, based on immediate, accurate, and continuous studies.

Business inquiries and requests for these surveys have jumped from 250,000 per annum to 3,000 per day. The new division for foreign commercial law to answer legal questions has effected this year a saving of \$120,000,000 in goods recovered. The new radio service to be installed will broadcast and receive information from the markets of South America and Europe, through our own agencies, instead of through foreign agents, often inimical to American trade.

"One instance illustrates the work accomplished. California's rice growers a year and a half ago were in debt, and bankruptcy threatened because of a bad crop and small domestic sales. As the result of a two weeks' federal survey of foreign markets, serious rice shortages were found in Japan and the entire California rice crop was sold there at a profit.

"In view of the immense possibilities of oriental trade under selective and intelligent marketing, the Colorado River project, the greatest single industrial resource of the American people awaiting development, stands pre-eminent as the key to a great era of overseas business.

California should be a leading beneficiary both as a producer and as a shipper."

Open Up Hinterland

This project, the first unit of which will be the construction of Boulder Dam, will not only free the Imperial Valley in Southern California from flood menaces but will open up the hinterland of California, releasing large resources of power which now supplies Los Angeles from the Sierras, for more economical distribution in Northern California. With the ultimate electrification of California's trunk lines, cheapened transportation and the development of manufacturing, an era of industrial expansion must result in such an enlarged volume of commodities as to make their successful foreign trade distribution a chief factor in determining California's status as an industrial center.

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The Yaqui Indians Tread the Path of Peace and Industry

Guaymas, Sonora, Mex.
Special Correspondence

THE experiment of pacification and settlement of the Yaqui Indians, the last of the so-called "savage tribes" of North America, has been under way near here for more than two years, and from all present indications the Mexican Federal Government, assisted by the authorities of the State of Sonora, have found a means by which these Indians have been turned from the almost constantly used warpath to the path of peace and industry.

The Yaqui, who are believed to be most closely allied to the Apache tribes of southwestern United States, today number about 3000 persons, though 15 years ago, when the then Government of Mexico began deporting the men of the tribe to the swamps and valleys of the states of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, and Yucatan, it was estimated that there were 15,000 Yaqui in Sonora. At that time the Yaqui lived, as their ancestors had for more than 400 years, in the more inaccessible cañons and on the highest mesas of the loftier mountain ranges of Sonora and northern Sinaloa. The Aztec, the Spaniard, and the Mexican alike failed to conquer the Yaqui. The Spaniard eventually decided to let this tribe of Indians alone, but from the beginnings of the second republic in 1876, the Mexicans kept up a constant persecution of the Yaqui until 1911, when the Government of Porfirio Díaz was superseded by the revolutionary Government of Francisco I. Madero. Successive revolutions so occupied the various federal governments that the Yaqui was left to his own devices until the winter of 1919 and 1920, when Gen. Plutarco Elias-Cárdenas, formerly Governor of the State of Sonora and now Minister of the Interior and head of the Mexican Cabinet, undertook to make some return to the Yaqui for the persecutions they had suffered in the preceding 400 years.

Virtually Self-Supporting

Surprisingly as it may seem, the Yaqui were receptive to the friendly advances of General Cárdenas and his agents, and today virtually the entire tribe has settled in the ways of civilization on a large reservation set apart for it a few miles south of this city. There a school was established, farms laid out, an irrigation system installed, farm implements, including tractors, provided, seed furnished, and, after two years, the Indians are virtually self-supporting, and are in far better economic, moral and educational condition than they ever have been since white men came in contact with them. The story of the transformation of the Yaqui from enmity to friendship for the Mexican Government, and from raiders to ranchers, is a remarkable exposition of the power of kindness and honesty applied to dealings with weaker people. An added influence was Capt. Cajeme Mori, son of Chief Mori of the Yaqui, who, in turn, was a son of the famous chief Cajeme, who was for years to the Yaqui what Geronimo was to the Apache on the southwestern frontier of the United States. When Gen. Alvaro Obregón, now president of Mexico, but then a farmer in the State of Sinaloa, organized his revolution against Venustiano Carranza, in 1917, he persuaded enough of the young Yaqui hunters to join him to form a company of 150 men. At the head of this company was Captain Mori. This captain and those Yaqui who survived the battles of the Obregon revolution, went back to Sonora with entirely new ideas of the relations of men to each other, of government, and of industry. After he returned, about 600 more Yaqui youths joined the Mexican federal army, and, in 1919, they, too, returned to the tribe in Sonora, bringing further new ideas.

Thus, when General Elias-Cárdenas became Governor of the State of Sonora, he found an element of nearly 700 men within the Yaqui settlements, ready to work with him to end the raids and robberies committed formerly by the Yaqui, provided the tribe could be provided with permanent possession of a sufficiently large tract of land, and could be taught agriculture, irrigation, mining, and other in-

dustries. Then a treaty was drawn up, in the summer of 1920, the first voluntarily signed by the Yaqui, since they agreed with Gen. Don Francisco Barrera late in the sixteenth century, to become tributary to the Spanish Crown. The Elder Men of the Yaqui, led by Chief Mori, and guided by his son, Captain Mori, went to Hermosillo, capital of the State of Sonora, and there bound themselves, not only to forego all raids and all warfare with the Mexican people, but to transfer themselves to the reservation at Potam, Sonora, there to remain, to be educated by the Mexican Government and to turn their hands to industry. The Yaqui made only one reservation, and that was that a large area, embracing about 4000 square miles, in the heart of the mountains above the village of Altar, should be reserved forever for the tribe. This agreement was signed by Mexican officials and Yaqui leaders, and has been kept scrupulously, with the result that the mineral deposits of the mountains once held by the Yaqui are being developed, water sources are being used for valley irrigation, and the Yaqui themselves are making a garden spot of 20,000 acres surrounding their own town of Potam, built for them by the Mexican Federal Government, working with the state government of Sonora.

In addition to titles to the lands on the reservation at Potam, each head of a Yaqui family also holds title to a certain acreage in the grounds around the head waters of the Yaqui, Mayo and Fuerte rivers. These lands, either in the mountains or on the reservation, cannot be sold, except to other members of the Yaqui tribe, and then only in the event that the owner of the title has no heirs.

Schools and Military Service

On the reservation the Mexican federal and state governments have erected an agricultural and industrial school, dormitories both for the men and for the women, and, as rapidly as possible, houses for the people who have settled there. The men and women of the Yaqui, who do not wish to go to this reservation, are allowed to remain on their own lands and in their own villages in the mountains. These Yaqui agree to engage in no attacks on Mexican villages or on persons traversing their territory, and the Mexican Government agrees not to interfere with their tribal government, or to send armed forces against them, but retains the right to maintain an agent in each such Yaqui village. The Yaqui, both in the mountains and on the reservation, have agreed to furnish 200 young men for military training every year. If disputes arise between members of the tribe living in the mountains which the Yaqui Council of Elder Men cannot settle, the State of Sonora will send a court into the village to hear the evidence and render a decision; the Yaqui agreeing to abide by that decision.

On the signing of this treaty the Yaqui surrendered 2000 army rifles and ammunition in quantity which they had captured in their raids, and were, in turn, given 1000 hunting rifles and guaranteed an annual supply of ammunition. The Government agreed

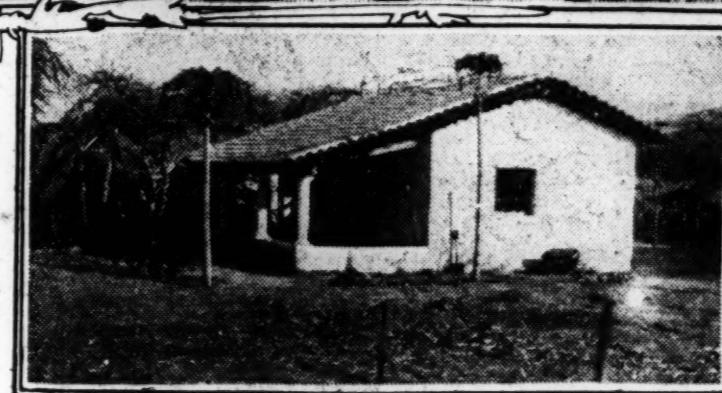


Upper—Yaqui Indian Dancers.
Lower—The Yaquis Are Building This Kind of House on the Reservation After a Few Months' Instruction by Mexican Government Agents.

to supply all Yaqui families who removed to the reservation, mules, farm implements, seeds, and—for the first year—food supplies at cost, to be paid for over a considerable period. Government reports now indicate that every Yaqui family which removed to the reservation is now self-supporting. The public schools of Sonora are opened to the Yaqui for the first time in the history of Mexico's relations with the tribe, and recent educational reports issued at Hermosillo enumerate among the students of the various schools 50 or more Yaqui boys and girls.

Fruit-Growing Lands Opened

The agricultural department of the Mexican Government has established a demonstration and experiment station at Potam, and, whereas when this was opened in 1920 all the employees and instructors were sent from Mexico City, now all the employees and instructors, with the exception of the director, are Yaqui men, with three women of the tribe who are giving instruction in the preservation of fruits and vegetables. Not only is this a remarkable transition of a warlike tribe to ways of peace, but it has opened to settlement thousands of fertile but uncultivated acres in the states of Sonora and Sinaloa, which hitherto could not be planted, because of the ever-recurring raids of the Yaqui. The climate of this region is much like that of southern California, though vegetables and fruits mature there somewhat earlier, mak-



ing it an ideal country for the production of these food supplies for the American market.

This year five Yaqui men, who have been working in the agricultural school at Potam, were sent to the United States to study improved methods of agriculture. Three of these went to Louisiana to study the sugar and rice plantations, and two went to the University of California's Agricultural and Experiment Station, at Davis, Calif., to study the growing of deciduous fruits in the hills, and of citrus fruits in the warm valleys. This plan of sending the men of the tribe abroad to study various agricultural and industrial methods in other countries will be continued as part of the educational system of Mexico, and each year at least five will be sent out for this purpose.

\$774,131,577 FOR WAR MATERIEL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Sale of surplus War Department matériel purchased during the war brought in a return of \$774,131,577 up to the end of the last fiscal year on June 30, last. Assistant Secretary Wainwright of the department announced today in his annual report. The original cost value of the matériel he placed at above \$2,000,000,000.

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DELAWARE FIRST STATE TO RATIFY

Approved Constitution 135 Years Ago Today

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 7 (Special)—Today marks one of the most important dates in the history of the United States as well as in the history of Delaware. For on Dec. 7, 1787, the little Diamond State had the great honor of being the first of the 13 colonies to ratify the Constitution of the United States.

Wilmington's boast of "the first city of the first state" is derived from the fact that she is the metropolis of the first state to join the new Federal Union. This happened 135 years ago.

The Constitution of the United States had been framed in the convention which assembled in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on May 25, 1787, and concluded its work on Sept. 17. The complete document was at the time referred to the several states for ratification.

Delaware's delegation to the convention comprised George Read, Gunning Bedford, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, and Jacob Broom.

The Delaware Legislature met Oct. 23, 1787, and issued a call for a state convention to be held at Dover to take up the subject. The convention, which assembled on Dec. 3, ratified the Constitution on the seventh.

FRENCH COAL SITUATION

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Coal supplies are growing in France, although English imports are increasing despite the unfavorable exchange situation.

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Acts of Kindness Remembered to 102

Estate Divided Among Persons Who Made "Good Impression"

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Actresses, bootblacks, waiters, hat boys, café owners, physicians, judges and society women—in fact every one who left a good impression on a man who remembered little acts of kindness and courtesies, were beneficiaries in the will of Joseph Bisagno, whose \$250,000 estate was ordered distributed to 102 persons today.

Among those remembered by Bisagno is Marjorie Rambeau, actress, who will receive \$1400. Another is Harry Morgan, checkboy at the Union League Club in San Francisco, who gets \$700. Bisagno, a bachelor clubman, was a familiar figure in San Francisco for many years. Many of the persons remembered in his will he saw but once.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Art, Trades, and the Home

A Course of Lectures

THE approach between artist and craftsman, and between these two confessors of beauty and the public is exceedingly swift at the present time. One cannot read the news-papers without becoming aware of new movements, lecture courses and galleries devoted to the rapprochement of art and trade, of beauty and utility. The day is fortunately at sunset when art signifies in our thoughts only the representation of beauty upon objects otherwise useless and if applied to common things ceased to be regarded as art, becoming like Cinderella at midnight, merely insignificant. We have learned again what the remoter past never questioned, that beauty, whether applied to marble, canvas or a spoon, is art.

This offer of equal citizenship to everyday things has resulted in a more serious appraisement of our homes. Although we may not possess statues and paintings, we know that we can choose and combine our essential furnishings so that they express personality. Consequently we demand at the disposal of the public more definite knowledge regarding the fundamental theories of design and of the inherent qualities of the materials of decoration, the Fine Arts Department of the extramural division of the New York University, co-operating with the Art-in-Trades Club, is giving at the Metropolitan Museum, whose rich exhibits of the decorative arts are, of course, available to the students, a course of 60 lectures.

Language of Points, Lines and Areas

Dr. Fiske Kimball, Professor of Art and Architecture in the University of Virginia and chairman of the Virginia Art Commission, is in charge of these lectures and has given each Thursday morning a talk on design. The first of these dealt with points and lines and was to many in the audience a revelation of how much can be expressed and how many emotions evoked by the mere arrangement of dots. Dr. Kimball standing at the blackboard showed that points may be so arranged as to provoke delight by their rhythms, or a sense of restfulness by their balance, or distress by their opposition when, on account of inharmonious curves, they appear to pull in contrary directions. He showed how the sense of the direction of motion is conveyed by centers of concentration, how, for instance, a group of dots intervening in a curve of single dots by attracting our attention gives us the feeling of motion in that direction. Then he analyzed the patterns on great many upholsteries and dress silks until we began to know why we liked certain arrangements and to understand the appropriateness of certain designs to certain uses.

In subsequent lectures Dr. Kimball has analyzed, in a similar spirit, areas, masses and spaces, tone relations and color, going on finally to the application of these rules to the graphic and plastic arts and to architecture and interiors. After Christmas we will take up historic styles of decoration beginning with Graeco-Roman work and continuing through all the centuries to the early republican period in America.

Characterization of Materials

For the discussion of materials, directors of trades have addressed the class. Woods, their uses, their upkeep; their inherent characteristics and the manner in which these are employed or overcome, as need may be, were demonstrated not only during the lecture but afterward by the examination of hundreds of specimens. In a similar manner and always with an abundance of fabrics at the disposal of the class for examination, silks, woolen coverings and draperies, wallpapers, cretonnes, tapestries, upholsteries, trimmings, and floor coverings have been discussed; their methods of manufacture and their application to interiors shown by stereopticon pictures and the history of their production and use in different periods interestingly sketched.

Victorian Styles Again?

It is a striking fact that three of the lecturers, T. Atkins Tout, who spoke on upholsteries and Edward Maag and Mr. De Quelin, whose subject was trimmings, predicted with utmost assurance the speedy return of Victorian styles. The pangs which such a prophecy induces should be tempered by the realization that no fashion returns unchastened by its temporary fall; and that, after all, some good things were achieved by the furniture makers and upholsterers of that much-ornamented and highly festooned epoch.

If indeed we are returning to draped effects, it is important that we learn the qualities of those textiles which will be so employed. Only so will our hangings express positively the character of their materials and without such definite expression of texture drapery cannot be successful. The decorator's art obviously is rendered more intricate by the use of the curved line and the elaborate pattern, and in order to save our homes we shall have to discipline our eyes for severer tests of harmony than simple lines and plain surfaces have demanded. Mr. Tout pointed out the necessity for the correct placing of design, for securing good tops and bottoms for our patterned pieces, and for so arranging their centers that they correspond to natural centers in the room. Otherwise the appearance of our apartments will be restless and disturbing.

Cord and Tassel

Together with elaborate drapery is likely to return the old-fashioned trimming, the cord and tassel, the fringe and braid. If we decide to use these things we shall have to learn about them, and their selection, placing, and combination will give us an opportunity to put in practice many of

the rules of design enunciated by Dr. Kimball. Accent, rhythm, balance, the association of like elements, color, tone, and the harmonies of good composition, as illustrated on the blackboard by points, lines, and areas, are all factors in the successful application of trimmings to upholstery.

The best trimmings are made by hand or on hand looms, and every fiber known—vegetable, animal, and mineral—is requisitioned for them. Although formerly they were made very largely in homes, most of them now are produced in factories for hand work, and many are so elaborate that a workman accomplishes only half a yard in a day. Underpriced goods should lead us to suspect the weighting of material with bichloride of tin, which increases the diameter of the fiber from 40 to 100 per cent, and eventually causes the silk to disintegrate. Nor can materials thus treated be cleaned. The difference in price may be about \$1.50 a yard, but the difference in wear is counted by scores of years.

The Carpet

Will carpets return with the Victorian vogue? A plea was made for them by William S. Coffin, who showed us on a blackboard interior drawn by Dr. Kimball how the rectangular form of the rug may disturb the architecture of an apartment because it cannot swing out into the bays. The diminishing effect of rugs was illustrated also, particularly in the case of those with wide and glaring borders. More and more, Mr. Coffin said, the tendency is to do away with the border or to make it insignificant. The pattern of a carpet should never suggest growth or motion; it must stay put and be a quiet foundation for the feet. Its pattern must be prone, never stand up in a perpendicular effect, such as is produced, for instance, by the depiction of vase or urn. Nor should it use any theme in a naturalistic manner, for we shrink from treading on roses and fat puppies. Mr. Coffin suggested that the ground of the carpet, whatever its color, should be keyed one below the middle value of that color and one-half neutralized; whereas, the pattern may well appear in full intensity. He advocated the outlining of the design in black, which, he said, caused the carpet to keep much longer its new appearance.

The Picturesque in Dress

London, Nov. 2
Special Correspondence

AN AFTERNOON gown in deep Amethyst chiffon velvet, embroidered in beads of fuchsia coloring, has been illustrated in the accompanying sketch. One has become familiar with lighter materials treated in this way, but in the case of velvet it is a new note this season. Another feature of the gown is the suggestion of what have been termed "surprise dresses," for this over-

the pattern often being outlined with beads which give a charmingly delicate effect when worn over a foundation of lame silk velvet or bright silk.

The most popular materials this autumn are velvet and velveteens and in the three-piece suit the coat is made in flowered material, not necessarily in two colors, many of them being of damask pattern. If the dress is of thickish material the coats are generally short, while with gowns of light material a wrap entirely covering them is worn. This latter type may be swathed closely round the figure and fastened with a slight drapery on one side while the neck is finished with a bolster collar; others have godet pleats. Fullness suggested in this manner is popular as is also the employment of circular frills as trimmings.

Collars of immense size are still the vogue and much ingenuity has been devised in the way of padding, adaptation of the material into flowers and so forth. A new edging that has appeared on woolen cloths is "flying Angora," a trimming composed of fluffy threads three or four inches long. This material moderated would make a cosy lining for winter gloves.

A new note in shoes is also shown in the illustration. It will be noticed that the buckles are oval and to support these a slight suggestion of "uppers" appears in the line of the shoes.

"My dancing mistress criticises my dancing statuettes and tells me if I

What Shall We Do With Our Potted Chrysanthemums?

WOmen who have bought potted chrysanthemums to use for house plants this season, are wondering what to do with them when the blossoms go by. Although chrysanthemums in pots, especially those in some of the newer bronze shades, are wonderfully fine while in flower, they do not keep throwing up new buds like geraniums, begonias and cyclamen. Usually, too, the leaves drop after the plants have been in the house a few weeks. If one lives in a city apartment there isn't much to do except throw the plants away, but women who have gardens can find a better way.

After the chrysanthemums have lost their beauty of flower and foliage they can be kept alive with only an occasional watering. They need not be retained in the plant window, but may be taken to the basement, provided that the temperature there does not go very low. After a time many little plants will appear in the pot, and when spring comes may be set in the open ground. It is always best to pull the plant to pieces rather than to set out a clump, as each division will make heavy growth during the summer. When four or five inches high they should be pinched back, because by this means side shoots will be induced, so that in the fall the plants will be strong and bushy, but not tall enough to need staking. A little liquid manure in July and August will be helpful.

In the autumn as many of the plants as are desired for growing in the house may be dug up and potted. The others may be left in the garden. Some of them will prove too tender to flower out of doors, no doubt, but many of the kinds which are potted up by the florists will blossom in the garden, especially if planted in a somewhat sheltered situation where they will escape the first hard frost. By this means the beauty of the garden may be increased and an abundance of flowers obtained for cutting.

The complaint is sometimes made that chrysanthemums from the garden do not keep well when cut. The reason is that the stems have become

too hard and woody. There is a simple remedy. It is necessary only to pound the end of the stems with a hammer or a mallet so as to break the tissues and allow moisture to enter the cells. Then the blooms will keep for many days.

Although the pompons are most often seen in gardens, there are many among the single chrysanthemums and also among the early flowering kinds from France which are easy to handle and very handsome.

It may be said in passing that all of the garden chrysanthemums should be taken up, divided and replanted every spring if they are going to go on growing year after year. Failure to follow this plan is one reason why splendid beds of chrysanthemums in private gardens often diminish from one season to another and eventually disappear.

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A Designer of Calendar Statuettes

IN MOST of the large London stores this year are displayed the quaintest of calendars, with little fret-carved wooden figures on stands, which receive an added interest for the purchaser when it is learned that the clever designs are the work of a school girl.

That the straight, up-and-down frock is being discarded, most women will be glad. Instead there is a marked tendency toward a more picturesque style. Berthas or pelerie collars, as they are frequently called, appear in some of the models. These are often made wider at the back than in the front, as this adds to the picturesqueness, recalling pictures by the old masters. The employment of lace is general; one sees afternoon gowns relieved in this way, while evening ones are completely covered,

don't get the attitudes exactly right," she said. "I once did a statuette of Pavlova for her from a picture postcard. It showed her in a rather lovely position and I got quite a likeness in the face. It is the only time I have ever done that. But I am not fond of copying, I like best designing my own figures."

The Personages

One of these charmingly original designs is of a girl's figure draped in blue-and-green striped stuff balanced on a stand with a tall stand and talking to a little bird in brilliant plumage of green and violet-red

paint.

"I love color. That violet-red that you see in the bird and the other little girl's stockings I have to get specially from Paris. My aunt, Mrs. A. R. Holroyd, the illustrator, has helped me a good deal. She painted a lot of statuettes for me when I first began, and I got little hints from the way that she did them."

Typewriter Innovations

At the nineteenth annual business show held lately in the Grand Central Palace, New York, a number of interesting typewriter improvements and adjustments were shown.

Among them was a cabinet inclosing all but the keyboard and carriage lever of the machine, thus completely muffling the noise and excluding dust. The lid of the cabinet springs up at the touch of a button, giving access to copy, type, and the rest of the mechanism. A self-starter applied to the carriage of another machine by eliminating one motion increases the speed of the operator. Some portable typewriters have acquired automatic ribbon reversers.

Pads of thick felt placed under the machines to deaden the noise, and also thick felt feet to relieve the impact of the strokes and give a softer action are welcome accessories to the typist and her neighbors. Rubber type-key disks quartered on their underside to form four air chambers and set into metal cups fitting accurately over the stationary keys have a positive resiliency giving a surer touch to the fingers and reducing the wear.

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NEW YORK

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

The Town Planning Institute Discusses Need of Civic Beauty

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Nov. 17
THE most important thing about a city is that it should be beautiful." This brave sentence is from the presidential address delivered to the members of the Town Planning Institute by Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F. R. I. B. A., on Nov. 10 in London. We are all, or should be, town planners nowadays, and there is much in that address that is worthy of consideration by others besides those who in a professional capacity are directly concerned with the subject.

In a review of the conditions of the times, the president showed that though difficult and aggravated by the evils of racial and class jealousy which follow in their train, they have not been wholly disadvantageous, in that they have provoked a number of experiments which, even if not always successful, have certainly made for a greater elasticity in ideas. It is for town planners, with this "new humanism" which, in the words of Mr. Lanchester is "supplying the place of an outworn individualism," to point the way for all to secure the maximum advantage attainable in every branch of life, and to insist that real wealth depends not on material property, but on the life offered to the community as a whole.

Mr. Lanchester is rightly impatient of all sense of limitation, whether of wealth or opportunities. "Poverty," he says, "is only relative, and is usually measured by what other people spend so that by the provision of wider scope for freedom in activities, recreation, and education its 'sting' would be extricated." In his view the rigid training of workers to one occupation, and one only, must result in unemployment and consequent hardship when conditions change. So far the small allotment has been considered the only "side line," but he remains convinced that much more might be done and "that if say one quarter of those engaged in each trade were permitted a latitude of choice, we should be able to adapt ourselves more easily to the inevitable fluctuations of demand." This is a suggestion that is deserving of very serious consideration, and it is interesting that somewhat similar views were attributed to Dr. Rathenau, the former German Minister.

After pleading for the fullest possible co-operation of all the various professions and interests concerned, more particularly the architect, the engineer, the surveyor and the lawyer, the speaker put in a word for the scheme of housing that the war conditions brought forth. "It is particularly satisfactory that the president of the Town Planning Institute should call attention, as he did, to their immeasurable value in raising the general standard of design and showing the "homogeneity not attainable under

other circumstances."

The political and financial aspects of the question have so completely monopolized public interest that very little attention has been given to the architectural side of it. As a matter of fact, the general level-taking of the country as a whole is most encouragingly high.

In the case where the results have been least successful this can usually be attributed to the selection—from ignorance or otherwise—of an untrained architect. The local authorities that took the trouble to employ good architects got good schemes. With regard to the high cost of building, and the consequent difficulty in obtaining an economic rent, about which so much has been said by politicians and others, it is worth pointing out that the increase in the cost of building over pre-war figures at the time when these houses were built was distinctly less than that of most commodities.

We may hope that Mr. Lanchester's words will induce some who have never hitherto given the matter a moment's thought to look with a seeing eye at the housing schemes they come across. They will then perhaps realize, even if operations of this magnitude are not likely to be repeated, how grateful they should be that a standard has now been set which must surely make it impossible ever again to go back to what he rightly calls "the scrappy and conflicting procedure of the past."

Passing from what has actually been accomplished, the President enumerated some of the subjects with which in the future the Town Planners will have to deal: the radical reorganization of cities due to developments of flight and greater co-ordination of other means of transport, the question of high buildings, of congested areas, and of the special problems of places such as India.

And so he came to his final summing up: "The most important thing about a city is that it should be beautiful"; not merely conforming to some adventitious ideal of beauty, but with a beauty of its own, based on its natural characteristics.

In the limits of this article it is not possible to do more than give in a very general way some idea of the subjects with which Mr. Lanchester dealt. "My own belief," he said, "is that it is best to design a scheme on the broadest possible lines." The ideals that he set before his Institute are certainly conceived in the same spirit.

In the concerto, Mr. Rachmaninoff has done some unusual writing.

The moods change frequently and abruptly at times, but back of it all there is still a definite purpose. A particularly lovely bit is the Intermezzo for orchestra, which brings out a warm singing melody that is especially effective in leading up to the following piano cadenza. The Finale is simple, and big in thought; and ends without more ado when the end is at hand.

It is a relief from the conventional reiteration of the smashing up-and-down chords that we have had to learn to await.

The Southsea Orchestra

his ability, gave him his first instruction. He was later given means to carry on his studies in London, where he arrived at the age of 17, much awed by the strangeness of city life. Two years' training at the Lambeth School of Art led to work on the Daily Chronicle and later to the study of etching under Walter Seymour. His sympathetic point of view is always uppermost in his work, enabling him to interpret the toil of the sea in much the same spirit of comprehension as Miller with his sowers and gleaners.

The horses, however, win first prize in Mr. Blampied's exhibition. They are the big, shaggy ones that pull the carts to the water's edge to gather seaweed. He shows them in patient resignation, in swift gallop before the oncoming storm, dragging the loaded wagons, or being ridden by their drivers into the seas. Their picturesqueness seems part of the island scenery and the changing moods of the sea, so truly has the artist caught them in their daily round and fused them to their surroundings. His touch is all things at all times and the demands of stern drama or spirited play are equally met in these etchings. He has observed so long the Jersey peasants that interesting incident plays through all his work; one could base a detailed novel on the subject matter that he presents. He has worked into an important place among modern British etchers and gives every indication of bettering it.

R. F.
Mr. Blampied's exhibition is so good that it deserves to be called brilliant. Ordinary vaudeville patter is also used in large proportions. "Lyrics by Brian Hooker" means that the lyrics are in a class all their own and makes one long for the day that Mr. Hooker will find a composer that understands; and yet several of the numbers are both catchy and melodious.

John Monk as the deep-dyed villain has the best of material to work with, and he takes advantage of his every opportunity. His fine appearance helps carry out the "handsome villain" idea. Jimmy Barry as the sheriff wins second honors. His long

Frank Gardner Hale's Jewelry

WASHINGTON. (Special Correspondence)—Frank Gardner Hale of Boston has been showing a collection of his hand-wrought jewelry in Washington, exciting admiration and making some sales. Certain examples of Mr. Hale's jewelry have found their way already in art museums and they have a rightful place there, for they are works of art. In design and in workmanship they vie with the best, not only of this day but of the past, and for the most part, the work he produces is in exceedingly good taste. He has apparently a sense of fitness and he not only works with the use in mind to which the piece is to be put but also with an understanding of his medium. Combining precious or semi-precious stones and metals he employs the one to offset the other and the design seems to have thus shaped itself. He is furthermore restrained—to too much so, some may think, for he is rarely markedly original—but it should be remembered that he is making jewelry which is intended for personal adornment and which therefore should never be flaunted in showiness. He has a delightful sense of color as shown not only in his use of gems but also in his very successful enameling. Among the works shown in Washington several brooches carved of gold and set with precious stones were notable for design and workmanship, as were also several pendants and chains which showed a combination of gold with carved jade and amber.

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Coates Conducts in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Among the important concerts of the week was that given by the City Orchestra under the direction of Albert Coates. In the all-Russian program the chief items were Scriabin's "Poème de l'Extase" and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony. Vaughan Williams, under the auspices of the British Music Society, has given a lecture on English folk songs. Kreisler was the celebrity at the international celebrity subscription concert and was heard in a recital at the Town Hall.

Art News

Edmund Blampied's Etchings

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Kennedy & Co. are sponsoring Edmund Blampied's first American showing at their new galleries. Etchings, dry-points, and drawings reveal an artist of rare talent, familiar with a particular aspect of English peasantry, and extracting a wealth of pictorial material therefrom. Born on the island of Jersey, he spent his boyhood among the peasant-folk and their horses and cattle. These are the themes of his drawings and etchings, the story he best of all knows how to tell.

Mr. Blampied drew from the beginning and it was at an agricultural fair that a French woman who conducted an art school at St. Helier's saw some of his early drawings and, recognizing



Whk World Photo
Balcony Scene in "Romeo and Juliet," as Shakespeare's Tragedy is Cubistically Staged at the Kamerny Theater, Moscow

Music News and Reviews

Foreign Composers Heard in Paris

PARIS. Nov. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Paris music lovers have lately been given opportunities of acquainting themselves with foreign music. The Concerts Pasdeloup gave an all-Spanish program one week and an all-Russian the next, while the Concerts Koussevitzky have always devoted a great part of their program to the Russian composers. But the greatest event is certainly—because of its rarity—a concert solely devoted to British music under the direction of a British conductor—Appley Matthews.

Appley Matthews is the director and conductor of the City of Birmingham Orchestra. It was his first visit to Paris, but he intends to follow up his first orchestral concert in the French capital with others and to familiarize Parisians with modern English music. His orchestra was composed of musicians drawn from the Concerts Lamoureux. They had very little preparation, as Mr. Matthews arrived only on the eve of the concert. But they acquitted themselves admirably in their work, proving once more how highly-skilled they are.

The program was composed of the Overture to "Philip II" by Goossens; the First Symphony by Elgar; the "Beni Mora" suite by Gustav Holst; "The Pierrot of the Minute" by Granville Bantock; "A Shropshire Lad," by George Butterworth; and two pieces by Grainger—"Moch Morris" and "Shepherd's Hey."

The First Symphony of Elgar is a solid composition. The pompous and conventional, the cold motifs, the academic style, the steady discipline, do not make for emotion. The emphasis of the Adagio does not succeed in bringing warmth. And the Lento, in turn calm and vehement, reproducing the idea of the beginning, has some connection with "Parsifal." This symphony, more rhetorical than emotional, is orchestrated with much clearness.

The other British musicians are very much alike in their aesthetic inspiration. They tend toward pictur-esque. They preoccupy themselves with the beauty of sound. They choose subjects which lend themselves to description. They evoke images. They are not lyrical in that they express the exterior world rather than inward feelings. They write neatly. They juggle with the sounds and create between them alliances which reveal them as sure technicians and experienced handlers of orchestral music.

Goossens' Overture to "Philip II" is extremely pleasing. The thought of the author is clearly expressed and easily followed. It is a clever piece of workmanship.

"Beni Mora" by Holst, recalls "Schéhérazade" of Rimsky-Korsakoff. This is felt in the disposition of the timbres, the dialogue of the instruments, the musical discourse. It is an alert, colorful orientalism. The third part is delightful. The languor-

Rachmaninoff Plays With Detroit Symphony

DETROIT, Dec. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The fourth pair of symphony concerts were given Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, with Sergei Rachmaninoff as soloist, and the following Russian program:

Mussorgsky—Prelude to "Chowantchina." Gliere—Symphonic poem, "The Sirens." Rimsky-Korsakoff—Caprice Espagnol, op. 34.

Alborada.

Alborada.

Scene and Gypsy Song.

Fandango of the Asturias.

Ramblado—Third Concerto for Piano, in D minor, op. 39.

Alborada.

Alborada.

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not succeed in bringing warmth.

And the Lento, in turn calm and

vehement, reproducing the idea of

the beginning, has some connection

with "Parsifal."

This symphony, more rhetorical than emotional, is orchestrated with much clearness.

The other British musicians are

very much alike in their aesthetic

inspiration. They tend toward pictur-

esque. They preoccupy themselves

with the beauty of sound. They choose

subjects which lend themselves to

description. They evoke images.

They are not lyrical in that they express

the exterior world rather than inward

feelings. They write neatly. They

juggle with the sounds and create

between them alliances which reveal

them as sure technicians and experi-

enced handlers of orchestral music.

Goossens' Overture to "Philip II" is extremely pleasing. The thought of the author is clearly expressed and easily followed. It is a clever piece of workmanship.

"Beni Mora" by Holst, recalls "Schéhérazade" of Rimsky-Korsakoff.

This is felt in the disposition of the

timbres, the dialogue of the instru-

ments, the musical discourse. It is

an alert, colorful orientalism. The

third part is delightful. The languor-

"Our Nell" Jests at Rural Plays

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Bayes Theater, beginning Monday evening, Dec. 4, Ed. David and Rufus LeMaire present "Our Nell," a musical "mellow-drama." Book and lyrics by A. E. Thomas and Brian Hooker. Music by George Gershwin and William Daly. Staged by W. H. Gilmore and Edgar MacGregor. Ensembles by Julian Mitchell. The cast:

Marina Balcombe Mrs. Jimmie Barry
Mortimer Boone John Merle
Pegleg Doottle Jimmy Barry
Joshua Holcombe Frank Mayne
Frank Hart Thomas Conley
Davy Crockett Olin Howland
Helen Ford Eva Clark
Angelina Weems Emma Haig
Chris Denning Olin Howland
Mrs. Roger Lois Sonder

"Our Nell" is a musical comedy version of the truly rural in terms of travesty. The most important and unfortunate impression made on the audience by the performance is that the new offering comes very near to being one of the big hits of the season, and how much the performance could be improved with a few changes.

To begin with, it was an excellent idea to take the dramatic material that was in vogue 30 years ago and make good-natured fun at it. Just as language is in a state of constant change, so with drama. Exactly the same lines and situations that moved our grandparents to sincere tears a few years ago, move to tears of laughter now. "The Old Homestead," "Way Down East," "Sky Farm," "Davy Crockett" and other "Our Nell" plays that used to draw immense audiences of the most up-to-date people a few years back would be laughed to scorn by the debutante and her companion.

There is nothing new in Mr. Thomas' good idea. It has been done in vanguard many times during the past 20 years, and there are perhaps half a dozen sketches now playing in the United States which contain bits of the "Put'er there, pard'" satire. William Collier has done several skits on this subject at recent Lamb's Gambols, and in other performances. The wonder is that the present author did not make a better job, considering the amount of material he had to call upon. While acquiring his material from vanguard, Mr. Thomas should also have adopted vaudeville techniques as far as elimination and speed are concerned.

The managers should have cast the performance with comedians capable of playing satire, Messrs. Davidow and LeMaire have made the same mistake in casting "Our Nell" that Brock Pemberton made earlier in the season in "The Plot Thickens," the engaging of "legitimate" actors and singers for farcical parts.

The amount

BUOYANT TONE DEVELOPED BY STOCK MARKET

Oils and Industrials Advance Briskly—Rails Are Inclined to Lag

A buoyant tone developed in stock prices at the opening of today's New York market with food, oil, independent steel, merchandising and equipment shares in good demand.

Early gains ranged from 1 to 3 points. Corn Products led the advance in food shares while Mexican Petroleum, up 3, and Standard Oil of New Jersey, up 2½, headed the oil group. Crucible and Vanadium steels each improved approximately 1½ points and gains of a point or more also were noted in Studebaker, General Electric, American Car, Sears Roebuck, Manhattan Shirt, Van Raalte Silk, American Ship & Commerce, and U. S. Alcohol.

May Department Stores were pushed up 3½ points. Rails lagged behind the rest of the list but fractional improvement was noted in Reading, Chicago & Northwestern and New York Central, but Northern Pacific and St. Louis Southwestern were reactionary. Other conspicuous weak spots were California Petroleum and Continental Can, each off more than a point. Foreign exchanges opened strong.

Further Gains Made

Trading expanded as the morning progressed, the rising tendency of prices extending to groups in which previously there had been comparatively little activity. Realizing sales resulted in rather heavy offerings on some of the leaders, notably Pan American and Studebaker, but these were well absorbed by fresh buying power.

The further rise in sterling exchange, more hopeful developments at the Lausanne peace conference, the increased output of pig iron, which was regarded in some quarters as foreshadowing an expansion in general business, and publication of more favorable earnings reports, particularly by industrial companies, all had a cheerful effect on sentiment.

High price dividend-paying stocks were especially strong, but there were also a number of increases of 2 to 3 points in the less desirable investment issues. Mackay Companies was pushed up 6½ points to a new high record for the year and Mexican Petroleum climbed 6 points above yesterday's close, while May Department Stores, Van Raalte Silk, General Electric, Standard Oil of New Jersey and U. S. Alcohol all extended their earlier gains.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

Bonds Recover

Bond prices, taking their cue from stocks, moved to higher ground in today's early dealings.

The strength of United States Government issues, which advanced 8 to 14 cents on \$100, was interpreted as reflecting approval of the Government's new short-term financing.

Industrial mortgages gave an exceptionally good account of themselves, Cerro de Pasco 8s jumping 2 points and Mexican Petroleum 8s, Donner Steel 5s, Standard Milling 5s, and American Telephone convertible 6s advancing 1 to 1½, with a number of others recording large fractional gains.

Low-price railroad mortgages, many of which were hard hit in the recent reaction, staged a partial recovery, gains of 1 to 1½ points being recorded by Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s and gold 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s and Caroline, Clinchfield & Ohio 5s, Frisco adjustment 6s continued reactionary.

In the foreign group Bordeaux 6s advanced 1 point and substantial fractional gains were made by Jurgens 6s, Lyons 6s, Denmark 8s and Marseilles 6s.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR BUSINESS EXCEEDS LAST YEAR

Gillette Safety Razor Company's sales are running substantially ahead of last year. This is particularly true of blades and furnishes an answer to all the discussion during the past year about the threatened influx of cheap German and Japanese imports.

To meet this increased demand the company is planning to build an eight-story addition to its plant in South Boston. This addition will be devoted exclusively to blade manufacture, and like the present buildings will be the last word in building efficiency.

The company continues in strong cash position, carrying one of the largest cash balances of any corporation in New England.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat: Open High Low Close
Dec. 1 1.185 1.195 1.185 1.175
May 1.163 1.175 1.152 1.152
July 1.073 1.082 1.072 1.084

Corn: .69% .70% .69% .70%

May .69% .70% .69% .70%

July .69% .70% .69% .69%

Oats: .43% .43% .42% .43% b

May .42% .42% .41% .42%

July .40% .40% .39% .40%

Lamb: .10% .10% .10% .10%

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TZECOSLOVAKIAN FINANCE POSITION STEADILY GAINS

Budget Deficit for 1923 to Be Small—New Gold Coin Aids Commerce

The inner consolidation of Tzecoslovakia is best illustrated by the steadily improving condition of the state finances. The Tzecoslovak State budget for 1923, which has been passed in the House of Deputies, estimates revenue as 15,812,000,000 crowns and expenditures as 19,377,000,000 so that the estimated deficit is 565,000,000 crowns.

There is reason to hope that the final result will be even more favorable than the estimate, in view of the fact that a 5 per cent reduction in prices might be looked for next January, and a 15 per cent reduction by the end of 1923. With regard to extraordinary expenditure, the budget shows a marked improvement. In 1919 it represented a total of 70 per cent, in 1920 of 58 per cent, 1921 of 35 per cent, in 1922 of 33 per cent, while in 1923 it would not exceed 30 per cent.

This is considered a clear indication that the country is steadily becoming consolidated. It is a satisfactory feature of the budget that the ordinary expenditure is covered by the ordinary revenues amounting to 17,960,000 crowns, and that the extraordinary revenues are in proportion to the ordinary ones. The expenses of the public administration are covered by the ordinary revenues to the proportion of 96 per cent.

Commercial Policy

As regards Tzecoslovak commercial policy, all preparations have now been made for the new adjustment of customs tariffs which will, according to a recent statement of the Minister of Commerce, be considerably lowered soon. In many cases the reduction will range between 25 and 50 per cent of the present rate.

Tzecoslovakia is thus the first State in Europe to reduce its customs tariffs. All other states are increasing them. The system of export and import licenses will be entirely abolished, and during the period of transition only three offices out of 23 will remain. The commercial policy of Tzecoslovakia must necessarily be an "open door policy," and only the fluctuation in the rate of exchange of the neighboring states prevents it from being introduced to its full extent. When, however, the conditions become stabilized, the Tzecoslovakian Government will not hesitate to adopt it immediately.

New Gold Coin

The trade between Tzecoslovakia and other countries will be greatly facilitated by the introduction of a new gold coin, which is to be used for commercial purposes and sold on the financial market in accordance with the price of gold. This new provision is very important for the exporters and importers, because commercial transactions will no longer depend upon fluctuations in the exchange value of the crown. The general introduction of this gold currency for all purposes is, of course, not yet possible. Under present conditions such a currency would inevitably be converted over the frontiers to the detriment of the Tzecoslovakian finances.

Position of Industry

Tzecoslovak industry is being unfavorably affected through high wages and transport tariffs which it was impossible to reduce in proportion to the rise in the value of the crown. This state of affairs was the origin of the present industrial crisis, which may perhaps be better described as a crisis of prices.

The demand for goods is considerable, but the actual trade is hampered by high prices, and those will therefore have to be reduced. New reductions in wages are announced every day. Under these conditions it is interesting to note that both for the last two years and for the first half of 1922 foreign trade showed a credit balance. It is, of course, not so certain that this will be attained also for the second half of this year.

NEW PLAN FOR DEBT FUNDING

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Sir Drummond Frazer proposes a plan for the restoration of international credit in Europe through the issuing of bonds by debtor countries to governments of creditor countries, who will hold debtors' bonds in proportion to their guarantees. The bonds would be financed by an issue of the various countries' own bonds, enabling the largest and smallest investors to subscribe on equal terms.

The belief in the success of the proposal is based on the population of savings certificates, national war bonds, and treasury bonds.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM EARNINGS BIG

Mexican Petroleum Company, 94 per cent of which is owned by the Pan-American Petroleum concern, continued its record-breaking earnings in November. Net profits available for dividends on the common stock, after all deductions, was \$5 a share on 47,000 shares of common outstanding. Earnings in 11 months ended November were about \$55 a share, and the company will end the year with earnings of \$60 on the common.

The company is delivering between 125,000 and 130,000 barrels crude oil daily at its Tampico refinery, all of which is being refined.

EXCHANGE SPECULATION

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—In a hearing to change the emergency bill on foreign exchanges into a law, the Socialists would include provisions similar to those buying of foreign exchanges and would combine this law with the intended internal gold loan. Bankers and industrialists wish the law canceled.

COAL OUTPUT RISES

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The British coal output for the week ended Nov. 25 was 171,800 tons, a new high record for the year, and an increase of 500 tons as compared with the previous week and again of 785,200 as compared with a year ago.

LIGHT MACHINES MOST POPULAR

London Automobile Show Invaded by Cars Made in the United States

The feature of the recent London automobile show was the prevalence of light, low-powered cars, which have been launched in larger numbers than ever before—partly to offset the effects of heavy taxes and high costs of operation and partly to meet the price competition of imported cars, especially from the United States, Canada, and France. Every booth, says Commercial Attaché Walter S. Tower in a report to the United States Department of Commerce, had its group of interested visitors a good many of whom looked like potential buyers, but the dense crowds were around the booths with models selling under £500 and rating up to 18 or 20 horsepower. Some of the leading British manufacturers, such as Austin, Humber & Wolseley, have entered that field with one or more models, while scores of others are confining their efforts to the small two and four-seater cars.

A good many of the so-called popular models sell mainly from £175 to £350. It, says Mr. Tower, one regards an automobile properly, as a mode of transportation for either business or pleasure, and one of the American cars selling here under £500 offers far more of real automobile value for the money invested than can be found in local products selling at about the same prices. It is difficult to see where the money has gone in the making of most cars of the cheapest class—that is, ranging from the lowest at £150 up to £275—for it must be remembered that these prices at current rates of exchange represent the equivalent of \$600 to \$1250. Size, style, finish, equipment are not to be compared with the American cars, which after paying 33 1/3 per cent duty on the c.i.f. price still sell in the same price range. This is equally true of the group selling for £300 to £500.

FURNITURE TRADE SEES IMPROVEMENT

Grand Rapids Concerns Say Conditions Much Better

With a 33 1/3 per cent increase in production since the first of the year, and a 10 per cent increase in prices, the Grand Rapids furniture industry continues to improve. It is the belief of those watching the market closely that production will grow at least to 1925.

Practically every large furniture plant in the city recently has built or is building additions. It is a recognized policy that no orders will be taken for more than a 90-day limit of delivery. Few large orders are being accepted, the tendency being to wait until the January market.

The rise in furniture prices since January, 1922, has not been as high in Grand Rapids as elsewhere, due to the fact that the increase has been caused by higher material costs rather than high wages. Due to the quantity of skilled labor employed at wages practically constant, the 20 per cent increase in material costs has been somewhat offset. Prices generally are approximately 50 per cent higher than in 1914.

The furniture industry has fully recovered from the depression of 1920-21. A consequent shortage in stocks is considered a reason for present increased demand. Other reasons have been the better homes week campaigns and a desire by the retail trade for more exclusive and expensive furniture.

Workers in all industries in Grand Rapids total 35,000, of whom 13,000 are in the 65 furniture plants. The 22,000 other workers are engaged in production of machinery, gypsum products, flour, the printing trade, greenhouse work, and various minor industries. Plants number about 600.

The average wages for furniture workers are approximately \$30 a week, for metal workers and other trades slightly lower. Practically all 600 plants are working steadily, and there is almost no unemployment. There is, however, a shortage in skilled furniture workers. Importation of labor on construction work also is necessary.

Few laborers, skilled or unskilled are lost to automobile or other industries anywhere, local employment being for the most part unaffected by seasonal variation.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow followed by rain late tonight and Friday; rising temperature; increasing east and south winds.

Southern New England: Snow and warmer tonight; Friday rain and warmer; increasing southeast and south winds; becoming strong.

Another New England: Snow and warmer tonight; Friday snow or rain and warmer; increasing east and southeast winds; probably becoming strong.

Weather Outlook

Boston and Vicinity: Snow followed by rain late tonight and Friday; rising temperature; increasing east and south winds.

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Another New England: Snow and warmer tonight; Friday snow or rain and warmer; increasing east and southeast winds; probably becoming strong.

Official Temperatures

(8 a.m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	15	Kansas City	50
Atlantic City	23	Memphis	54
Boston	15	Montreal	54
Chicago	24	Montgomery	54
Calgary	6	New Orleans	48
Charleston	54	New York	38
Chicago	34	Philadelphia	28
Des Moines	32	Pittsburgh	38
Eastport	42	Portland, Me.	8
Groton	78	San Francisco	48
Hartford	38	St. Louis	54
Helena	38	St. Paul	54
Jacksonville	56	Washington	30

PRAGUE BANK CHANGES

PARIS, Dec. 7.—A Board of Trade meeting, organized in Prague with a capital of 120,000,000 crowns to take over the affairs of the former bank of the Anglo-Austrian Bank, both banks being controlled by the Bank of England.

NO DUMPING OF FIBER

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The British coal output for the week ended Nov. 25 was 171,800 tons, a new high record for the year, and an increase of 500 tons as compared with the previous week and again of 785,200 as compared with a year ago.

BETHLEHEM STEEL QUINCY PLANT IS FAIRLY ACTIVE

About 3500 Men on Payrolls, With Work Sufficient for About Two Years

At present the Fore River (Quincy, Mass.) plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., has on its pay rolls about 3500 employees. Of this number about 1300 are working on the Lexington, which is being converted from a battle cruiser into an airplane carrier. The remainder are employed on the other work in progress, consisting of two scouts, and seven submarines.

It is estimated that work on hand is sufficient to keep the present force busy for about two years.

In order to fill in during the slump in the shipbuilding industry, the company recently undertook to recondition locomotives. The New Haven Railroad now has approximately 20 locomotives at the Quincy plant, with 250 men busy on them. For this work no new equipment was necessary, the shop used for turbine construction during the war being utilized for the purpose.

Thus the company, in addition to obtaining new business for itself, is giving employment to about 250 workers belonging to the mechanical trades that might otherwise not be employed. It is hoped to increase the number to 500 soon.

S. W. Wakeman, general manager of the plant, is optimistic on the future of the shipbuilding industry, but only in the sense that it is now at the lowest point of the cycle.

On Dec. 1, net tangible assets applicable to the common stock were \$1,951,741, or \$55.13 a share.

This was after deducting \$50,459,484, or \$47.37 a share, on account of rights, franchises, contracts, good-will, discount on bonds, share and bond issue expenses.

At that date, property account stood at \$1,252,071, with current assets \$15,616,000 and total liabilities \$5,415,959, indicating a net working capital of \$12,587,533. Total assets were \$249,715,724.

Earnings were derived out of trans-

port, electric light and power, telephone and gas services. In 1922 gross earnings in Brazilian milreis have increased steadily, October being the record month of the year, with gross at 15,231,000 and net at 11,900,000 milreis, compared with 15,016,000 and 9,161,000 milreis, respectively, in October, 1921. Ten months' net is 101,865,000 milreis, compared with 76,931,000 milreis in the 1921 period.

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CONTINENTAL CAN READJUSTS ITS CAPITAL STOCK

New Issue of No Par Value to Be Offered to Shareholders

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The directors of the Continental Can Company at a meeting today recommended that the common stock should be changed from 150,000 shares of par value of \$100 to 500,000 shares of nominal or no par value.

The directors also recommended to stockholders that they be given in exchange 2-3 shares of the new capital stock of no par value for one share of the present common stock of \$100 par value.

It was specifically stated by an official of the company that this offer should not be regarded as a stock dividend, but simply as a readjustment of the par value of the common stock and an offer of exchange of the new for the old on the basis indicated.

The board declared a dividend of 75¢ a share on the new common stock, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 5.

The board also called a meeting of stockholders to act upon these various recommendations, to be held Dec. 29.

It also declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

It was officially stated that the 75-cent declaration on the new common stock should not be regarded as the first installment of a regular \$3 a year annual distribution on that issue.

The official notice specified the declaration as "a dividend" and not as a quarterly dividend.

DETAILS OF NEW NASH MOTORS CO. STOCK DIVIDEND

The amount by which it is proposed to increase the authorized capital of the Nash Motors Company is \$22,500,000 preferred and 245,000 shares of common. The company has at present outstanding \$3,314,900 of preferred (called for redemption at 110 on Feb. 1 next) and 54,600 shares of no par common out of 55,000 shares authorized. The proposed stock dividend of three shares preferred and four shares of common will make the outstanding capital of the company after the stock dividend 163,800 shares of preferred and 273,000 shares of common.

The concern has been paying regular dividends of \$1.6 a share on the common stock, which is quoted above \$500 a share.

President Nash in notice to stockholders says:

"The stock to be distributed will represent the transfer of most of the present surplus to capital account. Your directors believe this action warranted by the continuing growth of the business."

WHEAT MARKET HAS ADVANCING TENDENCY TODAY

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Yesterday's live stock market maintained its steady to strong tone, with prices of cattle and lambs higher, and hogs steady at about the preceding day's average quotations.

Receipts, prices and conditions were as follows:

Cattle—steers, 12,000; beef steers, active generally strong to 25c higher; killing weight plain; top matured steers and yearlings, \$13; bulk native beef steers, \$8.50; light weight, \$8.25; bulk western, \$8.50; cattle, \$10.50; bulk western lambs, \$8.50; light weight, \$8.25; bulk lambs, \$8.50; buyers, \$5.50; better grades beef cows and heifers, strong to 2c higher; other grades bulls, steers and feeders about average, \$8.50; light weight, \$8.25; bulk lambs steady to weak, bulk desirable veal cattle to packers, \$9.25-\$9.75; several lots upward to \$10; bulk desirable bovine, \$8.50; fed bulk stockers and feeders, \$6.75-\$7; bulk beef cows and heifers, \$4-\$5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; generally steady; average, \$8.05-\$8.10; mostly, \$8.10-\$8.20; early; bulk 140 to 170 pound averages, \$8.10-\$8.15; packing houses mostly \$7.30-\$7.50; market hogs around \$8; estimated market value, 7000.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; choice fat lambs strong to shade higher, 10c-between grades, bulk to 15c; lower, top, \$10.50; shearing account, \$10; full fat market lambs, \$8.50-\$9.50; culls, \$11-\$11.50; mostly, desirable fall clipped fed lambs averaging 100 pounds, \$11-\$12; feeders, \$10-\$11; choice fat lambs, \$8.50-\$9.50; market feeding lambs, \$8.50-\$9.50; fed 80-pound yearling wethers, \$14.50; fed 88-pound yearling wethers, \$12.50; about 300 average 100 pounds, \$12.50; sheep steady to strong, 10c; ewes, 300, \$10-\$11; lambs, up to \$7.50 paid for one deck of 112-pound ewes.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Province of Ontario is asking for tenders for a new \$5,000,000 5½ per cent loan.

German money presses are expected to issue million paper marks by Dec. 21 next, 110,000,000 having been printed last week.

The New York Hippodrome may become a hotel or department store. It is owned by the United States Realty Company, officials of which refuse to comment on the report.

Gray Silver, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, tells the Vermont Farm Bureau that the demand for American farm increase of the American farmer this year will be less than \$465.

New England shippers ask for downward revision of all rail freight rates because New England shippers would be at a rate hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Large Egyptian cotton growers are said to have asked the Government to "bully" the United States to cease maneuvers designed to ruin Egyptian farmers.

The French company, La Soseye Francaise, has been organized to be capitalized at 100,000,000 francs to build a plant in the United States for the manufacture of cellulose fiber similar to viscose.

The United States has paid the Republic of China \$10,000,000 in final settlement on \$25,000,000 damages in connection with the Panama Canal construction. The remainder will be paid at the rate of \$5,000,000 annually.

The New York Stock Exchange has ruled that odd-lot bond order shall be given the same execution as is accorded to large block orders. Brokers will no longer be allowed to place odd-lots in "cabinet," but must place them in chronological order, regardless of size.

The Ford Motor Company has filed an application with the federal power commission for a license to develop hydroelectric power at the High Dam, which crosses the Mississippi between Minneapolis and St. Paul. About 20,000 horse power is available at this dam, it is figured.

The amended rural credit bill, introduced in the national House and Senate, backed by the Government, would establish a farm loan system and provide a \$60,000,000 revolving fund subscribed by the Government and divided equally among the states.

A receiver has been appointed for the American Manganese Company, a \$12,000,000 corporation, with offices in Philadelphia and coal, iron and furnaces in Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania state legislature has directed the petition of a creditor. Liabilities on merchandise sold to exceed \$500,000 and on notes more than \$2,000,000.

A National Transportation Institute is being organized by President Bird M. Robinson of the Short Line Railroad Association, Donald, Conn., formerly of the Agricultural Commission of Inquiry, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, for supplying the Government with information about transportation agencies other than steam railroads and the relation of transportation to agriculture and other industries.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Industries on the stock exchange today were strong in spots but the iron and steel shares were the leaders. Home rails rallied, having been over-sold. Dollar descriptions were easier following the New York exchange.

Argentine rails were lower on realizing. Oil shares were quiet but displayed more stability. Royal Dutch was 34%; Shell Transport was 3 15-16, and Mexican Eagle 2 5-6.

Gilt-edged issues were dull and lacked support. Kaffirs were better on repurchasing. Rubber shares were steadily influenced by the staple.

Generally the markets were quiet but had a more cheerful appearance.

AMERICAN SHIPPING BOARD CLOSES ITS COPENHAGEN OFFICE

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10 (Special)—As only very few American steamers now call at Copenhagen the United States Shipping Board has decided to close its Copenhagen office.

After the end of the war some 10 to 15 different American lines traded regularly with Copenhagen—now there are only two that keep up the trade, and that only at considerable intervals.

C. T. Olsen, who was the chief of the Copenhagen office, removed to Gothenburg in order to take over the shipping Board's office there.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS

The American Locomotive Company in the last few weeks has taken orders for 107 engines. The largest single order is one for 45 engines for the Pacific coast road. The Denver & Rio Grande road had bought 25, including 10 Mountain type, 10 flat top type, 10 D. & R. G. "Soo" Line, five Pacific type, and the Jersey Central, 10 eight-wheel switching engines. Total orders are distributed over 18 roads.

SINGER STOCK INCREASE

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 7.—Singer Manufacturing Company stockholders ratified a proposal to increase the stock from \$90,000,000 to \$120,000,000 for the purpose of declaring a 3 1-3 per cent stock dividend.

NEW GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMING

Treasury Securities Totaling \$700,000,000 Soon on Market

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Two new issues of Government securities, aggregating \$700,000,000, will be placed on the market Dec. 15. Short-term securities, consisting of three-month certificates, bearing 3 1/2 per cent interest, and one-year certificates carrying a 4 per cent coupon will total \$400,000,000. The additional \$300,000,000 will be 2 1/2-year notes, at 4 1/2 per cent.

The Treasury reserves the right to issue additional notes to the extent that Victory 4% (called or uncalled) are tendered in payment. Called Victory notes are also acceptable in payment of certificates.

Maturities Dec. 15 total about \$800,000. The Victory 4% called on that date amount to about \$700,000,000. The balance of \$200,000,000 is made up of maturing certificates of indebtedness.

This financing is expected to take care of the Government's requirements for some time. The present issue plus tax receipts, will provide for 1918 series of saving certificates maturing Jan. 1, of about \$625,000,000.

Aside from the balance of war savings certificates to be refunded after maturity, there will be only two issues of Treasury certificates to be carried for above current requirements prior to June 30 next. One is due March 15 and the other June 15, and both are covered by estimated tax receipts.

About \$895,000,000 Victory notes not included in the recent call for redemption remain outstanding. Secretary Mellon expressed the belief that exchanges of these notes for new Treasury notes, together with open market purchases for sinking and other accounts, may be expected to reduce materially that amount still further before maturity.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET CONTINUES ITS UPWARD TREND

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Cattle—steers, 1

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Balloon Number Two

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ON THURSDAY and Friday, the boys had studied the skies more carefully than their books, for the game with Morgan High was the most important of the season. But Saturday morning dawned clear and crisp. A brisk wind had left the field clean, but not too hard. Above everything else, Decker wanted a dry field, for its great dependence was upon speed, the forward pass, and the generally open game.

"We'll get in some runs today!" said Venus at breakfast. A boy whose real name was Milo couldn't be anything else but Venus. "If Fly Ford once gets away, I'd like to see who'll catch him."

The afternoon fulfilled the promise of the morning. The sun shone as though it meant to see every play. Goal posts were bright with the colors of the two teams. The red and blue of Decker wound one half of each post, the white and gold of Morgan the other. The grandstand was like a huge bouquet of gorgeous autumn flowers, with its groupings of young girls with fluttering ribbons, waving banners, and chrysanthemums flaunting loyalty to their favorite team. The alumni, as usual, were there in force to see old Decker play against their rival of years before.

The moments of waiting were moments of tense suspense. The Decker boys tried to keep together and yell loudly for the team, although there yet was nothing in sight to yell for. Venus wandered over to the grandstand to remark to Mrs. Carman: "Reckon we'll win."

"What makes you think that?" asked Mrs. Carman. "They say their team is strong this year."

"Too cock sure. They had the game won by a big score before they even came into the locker-room. Playing on the field is different from talking about it."

Mrs. Carman thought of Bert and wondered how he would fare today.

On the Field

When the visitors ran on the field, it took but a glance to see that they were to a man heavier than the Decker team.

Coach crouched on the sidelines, his face like carved ivory in its stillness, but his keen black eyes missed no move of the enemy. They tried long forward passes, short forward passes, and in other ways showed their understanding of the open game, while their weight made them formidable opponents.

When the Decker team ran on to the field, ribbons and banners on the grandstand waved a greeting, the boys on the sidelines gave a rousing "D. U." every automobile blew nine whistles, while the gamins on the fence set up a yell all their own. There was a great craning of necks to see the line-up. Coach never announced it definitely before the game.

Of course, everybody knew that Glee would be at center. Old Tom and Chatter went in as guards, Bud Knight and Snipe for tackles, with Pikey and Bugs at end. Shorty, the headest little quarter in the state, was small and light, with as much go in him as though he were made of spring steel. Fly Ford and Bob Harley at half were both speedy, although Bob had little endurance. Buffalo Bill, an all-around player, was started at full back. He was the life of the team. His unfailing good nature and his encouraging, friendly back-slapping did much toward carrying the eleven to victory. Buff, as he was called for short, kicked the goal. Pikey did the punting. Mrs. Carman was delighted to see Bert with the substitutes, as he passed her with a smile of satisfaction.

Morgan won the toss-up and chose the north goal. Fly Ford preferred to let Morgan kick off to Decker.

The Game Is On

"Ready, Morgan?" called the referee. "Ready, Decker?"

Then came that awful instant of suspense when 22 fellows stood with bated breath, poised for the spring.

The referee's hand fell, the whistle blew, there came the dull thud of leather against leather, and the game was on.

"Mine!" cried Shorty, with uplifted arms, he swerved and swayed to judge position. He caught the ball near the 15-yard line and plunged ahead as the others picked off their men. He was not downed until he reached the enemy's 45-yard line.

It was a good run-back and grandstand, sidelines and fence all voiced approval. But the shouting was brief, for the teams instantly lined up and a breathless hush attested the intense interest in the first play.

Those who had watched the team in practice saw from the formation that Fly Ford would be called upon to carry the ball. Glee snapped the ball and Shorty received it surely, but horror of horrors! Fly fumbled! Every Decker heart stood still. Was that the kind of game they were going to play? But, before the question was fairly formed, Fly sprang forward and fell on the ball, dropping just under the Morgan player who thought he was safe.

There was a murmur of relief that the ball did not go over. But Fly had lost his chance for distance and the play netted a loss of six yards. Besides it put courage into Morgan and they broke up every play which Decker was compelled to punt.

"Everybody in the game, now!" yelled Buffalo Bill, as he gave Fly a friendly blow on the back. "We're all right! We'll show 'em!"

In a Tight Place

Morgan, taking its extra weight into consideration, rushed the line, made first down in two scrimmages, and then made a successful forward pass. Decker tightened to desperate play, as Decker always did in a tight place, and Morgan was compelled to punt, sending the ball over Decker's goal line. With the ball brought back to the 20-yard line, Decker tried two scrimmages, but, gaining only a scant two yards, punted just short of Morgan's 45-yard line. For a time the play went back and forth near the center of the field, neither goal ever being in great danger. Finally in two first downs, followed by another long forward

pass, Morgan had the ball 33 yards from Decker's goal line. Here Morgan tried a goal from the field, and, although the wind was against it, the ball went over. Thus the score at the end of the first quarter stood 3 to 0, in favor of Morgan.

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In the second quarter each side fought for all it was worth and the quarter ended with no change in score. When they returned for the second

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From afar came an indistinct murmur—the disapproval of the crowd. But wait!—was that the locomotive yell? Was he dreaming, or did he really hear "Rah! rah! rah! Bert!"

He felt the weight upon him lightening and the referee digging for the ball. Timidly he opened his eyes. Directly under him was a broad white

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THE HOME FORUM

Poetry and Mathematics

THE clerk in the State Library who had just sold me a certain section of the United States Geographical Survey Map appeared to take a personal interest in my purchase. As he handed me the paper cylinder, I thought he looked at me with a twinge of doubt and hope.

"Do you mind my asking," said Mr. "what use you intend to make of that particular quadrangle?"

"Not at all," I replied. "I intend to take a long tramp through that part of Southern New Hampshire. This piece of paper will save me a great many fruitless questions and unluckily long-winded replies."

"Perhaps you have used some of these government maps before."

"O yes, many of them, in California and in the Adirondacks and all over New England. In fact, I have worn out two copies of this very map I have just bought."

"What? You have used this very Peterboro quadrangle?"

"Yes. What should be so strange about that?"

"O, nothing strange. Only, I can't help being interested because I helped to make it. Back in 1897 it was that we made that survey. When I glance at that map now I can recall the look of every brook and hill and swamp."

"Well, that is interesting. I have often wondered who made it, what sort of men they were, whether they liked their work."

"Whether they liked their work! I can tell you, at least, that one of them did. Let's see that map of yours. Thank you. Now, here's old Pack Monadnock, right in the middle of the picture. Well over two thousand feet it is, and steep. See how the contour lines crowd together on that northeast slope? Practically a cliff. Have you ever been up there?"

"Yes, I climbed that mountain only last year."

"Did you, indeed? Well, now, I wonder whether it has changed much since I slept there under the stars twenty-five years ago."

"Probably not. Mountains don't change rapidly."

"Any buildings?"

"Not a house or barn in sight anywhere."

"That's good. It's the works of man that put maps out of date. You know we tried to indicate every house that was standing at the time. I'm glad there have been no changes, that the country isn't building up. One of the greatest satisfactions of map-making is the feeling that you are doing something that ought to last, making something that will be as good a century hence as it is when just finished. I think it is the feeling that has kept the survey men up to their best all over the country."

"I'm not much of a judge," said I, "but it seems to me that their best is very good."

"Yes. It has been a great job, and it has been well done, a thing for the country to be proud of. Most people

of course, simply take it for granted. Or rather, most people don't even know of the map's existence. But just look at these fine contour lines, almost as delicate as the waving on a dollar bill, all over this quadrangle. Every twenty feet of altitude is marked by its pink line, so that in some places if you follow the contour carefully, you can walk all day without going either up or down more than ten feet. And it's just the same in the California maps, or in those of Alaska, as in this one of New Hampshire. To get in all that detail and set it right means hard work for some one. You have to pay more than five dollars a day—that's what I got—to make them take such pains."

"Then how were they paid for it?"

"Mostly, I think, in the pleasure every right-minded man takes in telling the exact truth, especially when that isn't so easy to do. Few men ever had a chance to make a thing that will last a hundred years. These men had the chance, and they took it. Of course, a swamp will be drained here and there or a road run through where there was none before, but that won't affect our map very much, do you think?"

I agreed that it would not. "There is hardly a house," I said, "in all those two hundred square miles that is not shown here by a black dot. The map is just as good, at least for my purposes, as it was the day it was finished."

He seemed pleased at this. "I can't speak for others," said he, "but to me that experience was poetry. Or rather, it was poetry and mathematics, which I think is better than either. Yes, sir; I've never thought of it before, but that is the charm of mapmaking. It is poetry become exact, or mathematics grown beautiful." Thoreau was the map to understand what I mean, for he never quite made up his mind whether he was a surveyor or a poet."

"Perhaps I can understand a little of it too," said I, "although I am neither of those things."

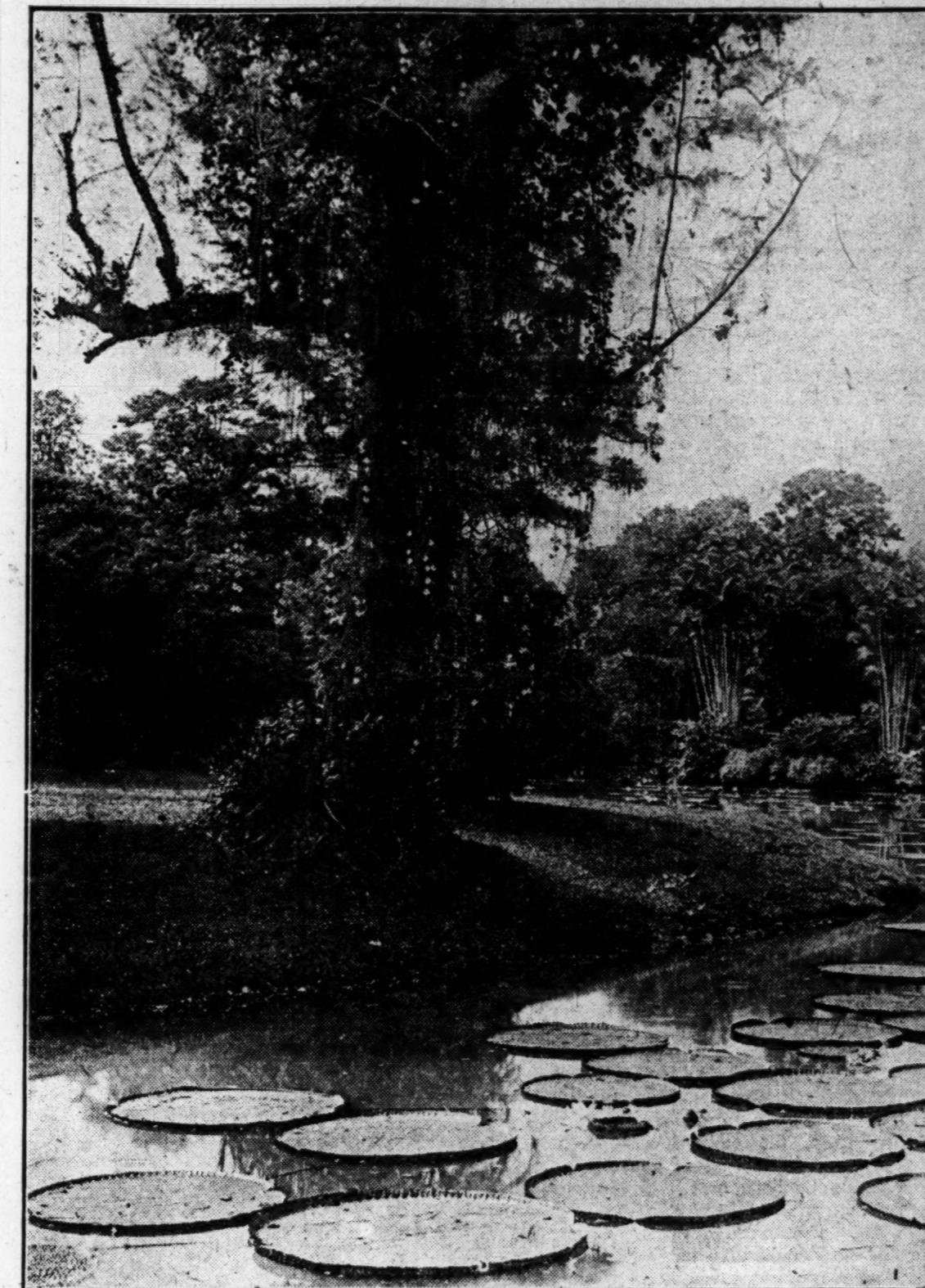
"Of course any map is poetry to a man who can read it with an imaginative eye. But take this faint blue line right here. That's Hartshorn Brook. I can see that water dancing under the dogwoods as clearly now as when I stood beside it. And then this little black speck up the hill. That marks the home of a kind woman who brought us out a pall-full of cold buttermilk for our noon-day lunch. And all over the quadrangle there are places that I remember as clearly. And it's all poetry to me—romance. Yes, I can tell you there was one member of that surveyor's gang who enjoyed his work."

"Such intensive work must have given you a fondness for that particular section."

"Rather! I should say it did. We love what we know about and what we have worked at. And think of this, you have to multiply the number of men in my gang by thousands to get the total number that has worked in all these years at the survey of the whole country. There are several thousands of men, then, each of whom has gone over some small part of his country with extreme care, who has learned his love of country from the ground up, as you might say. Those men have found out that America is not a mere geographical expression, not a loose bundle of states, some of which are three thousand miles apart. They know that it is all made up of little places, small enough for a man to know and to love, of brooks and hills and villages, but mostly of homes. Well, and that's where patriotism takes root, in local affections, love of place. And so, quite apart from the convenience these maps are to the public, I should say that the government survey was a good investment."

"I had supposed," said I, "that it was the walker who truly loved his country, for he too gets to know it thoroughly and has to work hard for this knowledge; but hereafter I shall admit the map-surveyor into partnership."

O. S.



Beside the Giant Lotus Pool

to gather the things he uses to decorate the house of man or the house of the gods.

After this moment the Japanese artist no longer thinks of art as having any other function. Thus all the teeming life of the surrounding world is introduced, not only into the religious life of Nippon, but into its everyday life. . . . The life of the world is communicated to the Japanese by the Kamenomos, the screens, and the bibelots which furnish his dwelling, the prints which pass from hand to hand, by the flowers embroidered on dresses, by the beasts incrustated on the scabbards and hilts of swords, on combs and on caskets. Only, it is not at random that he introduces this world into his wooden and paper houses. It would have broken down the partitions and torn the windows. He does not forget their calculated fragility or their rigid lightness when he lets in the outside world. He makes all the forms yielding and adaptable to the thickness, to the transparency, to the directions and the colors of the constructions and of the lacquer varnishes or the silks that cover them. He has stylized nature.

—Elie Faure, in "History of Art." Translated by Walter Pach.

The temple is mingled with the forest—which enters into the temple. It is conceived like a picture. Often it leads the traveler to its gates by rows of smiling gods, covered with moss and little flowers, and stretching away on both sides of the road to the horizon. Avenues of closely planted trees, black and straight, conduct one to the very stairways of the porticos. Among the horizontal branches hover the roofs of gold, bronze, the walls of red lacquer rise among the bare trunks; the somber verdure of the cedars continues through the winter to prolong the monumental harmony into the summer. If among the pines there are some clumps of chestnuts, of alders, or of oaks, the autumn will attire them with the creeping dragons of gold that wind about discreetly with the ornaments of the cornices. The sound of the bells and the gongs mingle with the sound of the cascades and the sound of the moving leaves. The temple of bronze and of bamboo penetrates to the heart of the thickets, and of heavy trunks and broad branches are met on the way, they are surrounded by walls of lacquer so that they may dwell in the temple, in the center of the inner courts, whence their limbs will stretch forth to rejoin the forest.

And into all the halls, too, this somber forest enters, with all its flowers, all its trees, all its mosses, its springs, its birds, its reptiles, and the frailest and humblest of the insects over which each leaf is spread. Through red lacquer, through gold lacquer, through incrustations of metal, mother-of-pearl, or ivory, the forest spreads out its branches over the blood-red or black partitions that mirror the depths of the dawn or the depths of the night; it lets its petals and its pollen rain into the temple, it sends—flying, creeping, or leaping into the temple—its little beasts, innocent or mischievous, for whom every blade of grass serves as a refuge, which hollow out galleries in the subsoil and whose hum resounds in the sunlight of summer days. Nature is merely an inexhaustible reservoir, swarming with small living forms under the deep mass of the branches, and the artist of Nippon has only to seek there at random

Larkspur Blue

It was a hot day in early July, and the garden was full of flowers. For a long time I sat pondering, with my eyes fixed upon what seemed to be a blue lake of sky shining through the branches of a grove of trees that backed the garden. Suddenly my attention awoke; I saw that what I had so long been looking at was not sky at all but a cloud of larkspur—thousands of blossoms that made a pool of blue against the trees. It was a moment of delight. Why I was so rejoiced I cannot tell.

There was the blue sky above the tree-tops; there were the larkspurs, a joyous company, dressed in the very shade of blue below. How did they know? By what magic did they come to be wearing that same celestial colour?

I went near to the larkspurs and looked at them: there were a thousand thousand blossoms, each one winged and spurred, and each wearing a different shade of blue; and in every blossom many blues again, purple, ultramarine, streaks of crimson, pale lilac. I stood a little farther off, and lo and behold! all these thousand blues repeated upon one note the blue of the sky.—Grace Rhys, in "About Many Things."

Great Poets

To his glory, let time be challenged to declare whether the fame of any other institutor of human life be comparable to that of a poet. That he is the wisest, the happiest, and the best, inasmuch as he is a poet, is equally incontrovertible; the greatest poets have been men of the most spotless virtue, of the most consummate prudence, and, if we would look into the interior of their lives, the most fortunate of men; and the exceptions as they regard those who possessed the poetic faculty in a high yet inferior degree, will be found on consideration to confine rather than destroy the rule.—Sir Philip Sidney.

Our Daily Bread

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE old adage attributed to Swift, which declares that "bread is the staff of life," undoubtedly expresses a common belief, and the usually accepted interpretation relates only to the material sense of life. But in a spiritual sense, may we not see in it a reference to the true bread which cometh down from heaven, revealing eternal Life—a much deeper significance? In the material sense, bread has long held first place among the articles of food thought to be necessary to the support of existence; in the spiritual sense, it has the significance of spiritual truth, to know which, Christ Jesus declared, "shall make you free." Accordingly, whether the bread for which supplication is made in the Lord's Prayer be a material loaf or spiritual truth at all times depends upon the understanding of the petitioner. Were he of material thought, it is probable that his pleading would not rise above the concept of bread as a wheat loaf, which he would regard as necessary to his physical well-being; but had his thought been touched by the leaven of Truth, he would understand the "bread of life" as the truth about God and man.

To what else than spiritual truth could Jesus have referred when, as recorded in the gospel of John, he assured his followers, "I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger." Obviously, he could have meant nothing less than the truth which heals and redeems mankind. Mrs. Eddy, in speaking of the simplicity and fidelity with which Jesus ministered to those who became his followers, said in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 91): "His power over others was spiritual, not corporeal. To the students whom he had chosen, his immortal teaching was the bread of Life." This of a necessity denies the possibility of so-called material substance as the bread which cometh down from heaven. As Jesus' listeners grasped the great significance of his teaching, they could well exclaim, "Lord, evermore give us this bread."

How, one may well ask, can the "staff of life"—this bread which cometh down from heaven—be acquired? Christian Science completely answers this question, for it makes plain the true significance of the "bread of life" and the way in which it may be gained. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 33), when speaking of the bread of which the disciples par-

Bread of heaven!

Feed me till I want no more."

Mankind is slowly awakening to the fact that matter is not the source of life. Materialism is giving place to a spiritual concept of existence. As the vision grows, the "bread of life" will be sought and gained more commonly. Christian Science is greatly stimulating this unfoldment.

the most beautifully published books of our time. On the flyleaf of another of Mr. Dobson's works, his edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield," with a frontispiece by Randolph Caldecott, published in the year 1883, are these lines in the poet's hands:

TO E. A. ABBEY

I can read "Goldsmith." Ah! but you, Dear Friend, can read and draw him too . . .

While on the subject of the partnership between Abbey and the most graceful and charming poet of latter days—a partnership of the utmost felicity—some lines contributed to the New York "Critic" some years later by Mr. F. M. Smith may be quoted:

WHEN ABBEY DRAWS

(After Austin Dobson)

When Abbey draws, the roses cling About grey walls . . .
Quaint old-time maidens laughing go, And gay-dressed gallants have their flings.

Above green fields the skylarks sing; By river's brim the willows spring, And daffodils and daisies blow
When Abbey draws.

A touch of pen and George is King; A stage-coach comes with lurching swing,
The travellers shout, their faces glow—

Ah! those were merry times, I know . . .
When Abbey draws.

Mr. Dobson, in talking to me of Abbey, said that he thought of him always as a child full of the joy of life.—E. V. Lucas, in "Life and Work of Edwin Austin Abbey, R.A."

Art's Dilemma

I stood outside the hospice, That tops Llanberis' Pass.
I saw a patch of colour, In sky as clear as glass.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1921

EDITORIALS

THE United States Government has unquestionably assumed a thoroughly dignified and wholly commendable position in directing Ambassador Child to make formal declaration at the Lausanne Conference of the insistence of that Nation upon the literal freedom of the Dardanelles. It thereby has put itself to direct antagonism to the Russian propositions which have been formulated, and has served notice upon the Turks, who have as yet not specifically outlined their own demands, that it will be no party to the effort to make of the Straits a highway controlled by any single power. The American definition of the freedom of the Straits is more explicit and precise than any thus far set forth by either France or Great Britain.

Americans will well remember the indignation, and the wrathful ridicule, with which their Nation greeted the suggestion of Germany, in the last days of the neutrality of the United States, that one American ship would be allowed to proceed once a week across the ocean, by a route prescribed by Germany, to a British port selected by Germany. Though that proposition was by no means so concrete an invasion of national rights as was the repeated torpedoing of American ships, yet it did seem to get upon the American consciousness in a more offensive way, and had much to do with the final outbreak of national resentment which carried the United States into the war. It is gratifying to find the present Administration replying in no uncertain phrase to the suggestion made that there shall be a limitation in the Dardanelles to one warship of one specified nation at a time. The cases are not without parallel. The arrogance of conquest which animated the Germans in the earlier instance seems to dictate the policy of the Turks and Russians today.

And yet there will be those, not only in the United States but throughout the world, who will feel that in asserting the dignity of the Nation in defense of the rights of its warships, its merchant ships, and its traders in the Near East, the Administration still erred sadly in ignoring, as it apparently is ignoring, the duties of the Nation to humanity in that war-racked region.

What Ambassador Child said for the benefit and maintenance of American trade, and for the protection of those who seek to multiply their American dollars, was said openly, and his words carried to the ends of the world. Apparently he has said nothing intended to rescue the hundreds of thousands of victims of Turkish barbarism, the women and children, remnants of the non-Turkish populations of Armenia and Anatolia, now freezing and starving on the coasts of Asia Minor, unable to escape, and menaced by the Turk with slaughter or with slavery. Apparently he has said nothing to aid or comfort the tens of thousands now striving to escape from Constantinople and Thrace, in the face of the menaced Turkish occupation of that territory.

We say apparently he has said nothing, because it is always possible that in the face of a protest, such as has been coming up from the churches of the United States and its Christian people as a whole, Secretary Hughes may respond with one of his cryptic utterances that the Government has done all that could be done in the matter. But it is not easy to understand why the efforts of the American representative at Lausanne in behalf of the extension of trade should be made so openly, so vigorously, and receive such wide commendation, while his efforts, if any are to be credited to him, in behalf of sorely stricken humanity, are conducted secretly, apparently shamefacedly, and without opportunity for the public to aid with the tremendous power which the moral sentiment of the people possesses, in giving them effect.

On this issue the Administration's attitude suggests the captain of a sinking ship crying out, "Save the purser's safe! Women and children last!"

More interesting even than Secretary Mellon's plan for checking evasions of the excess profit tax by reducing the size of the surtax, is this comment from The New York World:

Is This
Mr. Facing-
Both-
Ways?

Tax evasions are hardly to be stopped by heavily rewarding evaders for their pains.

These sententious words of undeniable wisdom proceed from the newspaper in New York which is most actively of all American journals engaged in pressing upon the national consciousness the proposition that the only way to perfect the prohibition policy of the United States is to reward the people who are evading and violating it. Because they refuse obedience to the law, The World would make it possible for them to get lawfully the drinks which they now get unlawfully.

Just why any publicist should denounce the proposition to reward the tax evaders for their pains, while earnestly maintaining the contention that evaders of the liquor law should be permitted to write a law to suit their own appetites and tastes, is not apparent. Of course such a proposition would readily meet the needs of a demagogue, who would feel that there was a certain popularity to be gained by pandering to the appetites of a multitudinous body of law evaders, while sternly condemning the offenses of the comparatively few. Or it might be explained by quoting that rather hackneyed line from Hudibras concerning those who

Compound for sins they are inclined to,
By damning those they have no mind to.

It is no part of our duty to impute motives to so distinguished a contemporary, yet we think many readers of The World would appreciate an explanation of this singular inconsistency in its policy relative to two notorious forms of violation of the law.

IN THE year 1782, Henry Grattan, Irish statesman and agitator, speaking before Ireland's Parliament, declared that he was addressing a free people. "Ireland," he said, "is now a nation. In that character I hail her, and bowing in her august presence I say, 'esto perpetua' (May she last forever)." Today that hope is as fervently expressed, not only throughout Ireland, but by all the people of the world. It is significant, as one observes the apparent sentiment of the Irish people today, in the conscious realization that much more has been achieved than in Grattan's time, that there is not a corresponding tendency to magnify that accomplishment and to boast of a hard-won victory. In Dublin, as the Union Jack is furled and the green, white, and yellow banner of the Saorstat Eireann, or Irish Free State, is unfurled over the Viceregal Lodge, Irishmen stand sobered and thoughtful in the face of new responsibilities, new duties, conscious of deferred hopes realized.

Perhaps the men and women who stand as the representatives of the best thought in the new Irish Free State are looking backward one brief year and recalling the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. They look about them and see that not a single signatory of that document remains as a member of the Saorstat Government. Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins have gone the way of all the world. Childers has been executed, and Robert Barton has joined De Valera, representing the remnant of opposition in South Ireland to the new order. They see Ireland supreme in the mastery of its own affairs, yet they realize the terrible price that has been paid, a price multiplied many times in needless sacrifice by their own people, their neighbors, and their kin.

The desire is expressed, emphatically in Ireland, and echoed everywhere, that all Ireland's yesterdays may be forgotten, and that the thoughts and ambitions of the new Nation may be turned hopefully and courageously toward tomorrow. England joins in this progressive program, and Ulster gives promise that it, too, will not long delay complete Irish unity. The new Government embraces twenty-six of the island's thirty-two counties, and it is significant that the new postage stamp adopted in Dublin is a design showing a map of the entire country. Timothy Healy, the new Governor-General, a compatriot of Parnell, is hopeful of an early union of Ireland under its national flag. It is Governor Healy's task, more than that of any other individual, to gain the confidence of the Ulsterites. Perhaps no one better equipped for this work could have been selected. He may not rank as a great pacifier, but he is a man of tact and judgment, willing to give as well as to receive.

It will be somewhat difficult to adjust, in a moment, the thought of the people of the world to a realization that Ireland is, in fact, an independent Commonwealth. Students of history will unconsciously associate the new with the old, the régime of Healy and the Irish Free State Parliament with the age-old strife and the turbulent times dating from the day of Cromwell and extending down to include the Home Rule plan of Gladstone and the bitterness of later times. They will, as naturally, recall those names which must ever be associated with Irish independence: Castlereagh and Peel, together with those of Burke, Parnell, and Grattan, and the later group with which the new Governor-General has been identified: Davitt, O'Brien, O'Connor, Sexton, and Dillon.

Nationalism, so long the dream of agitators, patriots, and the true and false friends of Ireland, has been achieved. The past may well be forgotten if those who now stand sponsors for the sane and progressive government by and for the Irish people will keep firmly in thought the mistakes that have been made. Under the new order a concession has been made to Ireland that has never before been made to a British Dominion. The titular head of the Government is a native, shorn, only as there must remain by virtue of his appointment at least a remnant of viceroyalty, of much that has, by instinct or training, become distasteful to the masses of the country. There is denied to the new sovereign State nothing which would tend to induce and perpetuate domestic harmony.

THE Government of Mexico, quite properly, has announced its decision to have some part in the censorship of motion pictures originating in

the United States and offered for the amusement of the people of the southern Republic. Objection is made to the portrayal of what the Mexican authorities insist is an imaginary character commonly known as the "bad man," a Mexican, armored and accoutered almost too picturesquely, and with deplorable tendencies to commit those atrocities from which thoughtful and considerate persons would instinctively shrink. This protest can hardly be attributed to class-consciousness or even to inordinate national pride. It is, no doubt, prompted by the realization that such portrayal is a libel upon all Mexicans because of the tendency to delineate, in fiction as well as on the screen, the Mexican frontiersman as always an outlaw and an enemy of society.

The cowboys of the western United States, the Canadian-Indians of the provinces, and others elsewhere who are supposed to be representatives of a class, have been similarly caricatured for the amusement, if not for the edification, of their countrymen and of the world at large. But these have had no paternalistic government to come to their defense. They are still anonymously traduced and maligned, while they endure the affront in ineffective protest or in silence. But President Obregon and his Government seem to have found a way to protest effectively. Their voice is made vibrant by the effect it will immediately produce. They have placed an embargo on all offending productions of the motion picture studios, much as the people of the United States

have placed a silent unofficial embargo upon those offerings which they regard as undesirable, vicious or degrading. One method is as effective as the other. It is only necessary to determine which will induce the more satisfactory response from producers, distributors and exhibitors.

THE half-dozen lines of cable news from Belgrade the other day, announcing the resignation of Nikola Pashitch and his Cabinet, is big with promise of better relations between nations and races in the Balkans. Pashitch, by reason of the fact that he is in his late eighties, regards the problems of today and tomorrow with the eyes of yesterday or of decades ago. Chauvinist by incurable habit, it was Pashitch who was chiefly responsible for the interpretation of the term "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes" in the old meaning of "Greater Serbia," which for half a century he had sought to realize.

The Croatians, materially ahead of the Serbs proper in culture, naturally resented Pashitch's plain purpose to merge them in the Serbian Nation. The Slovenes chafed under his uncompromising Serbism. And so did the Montenegrins, who constituted the rude chivalry of the Balkans, with traditions of freedom inherited from their successful struggle of 500 years to maintain their independence from the Ottoman Empire. In the Bulgarian section of Macedonia, allocated to Serbia first by the treaty of Bucharest in 1913, and then by the terms of settlement in the Balkans after the World War, the same aged statesman continued to the end his draconic policy of denationalization in matters concerning education, religion, and business. Even the tombstones in Bulgarian cemeteries did not escape his resolute Serbism. Bulgarian names were systematically changed into Serbian, by the substitution of the "itch" for the "off" in order to show that there at no time have been Bulgarians in Serbian Macedonia.

The liberal movement has been pressing hard upon Pashitch. He has maintained himself in power largely by force. Force has figured decisively at the polls. The movement in the triple kingdom, and especially in Croatia, for a reasonable regard for Serbia's pledges of respect for the rights of minorities—including Croatia, Montenegro, Slovensko and Macedonia—has been bitterly opposed by Pashitch. His name came from the Turkish word "Pasha." He largely followed the methods of a Turkish pasha. The signs were multiplying on the Serbian horizon that the inevitable explosion was drawing near. Repression was producing separatism, defined and accentuated with increasing clearness. The day when Pashitch retired from office was a day of happy augury for the peoples constituting "Greater Serbia," including probably a majority of the Serbians themselves.

Unless Pashitch returns to power soon, there is a prospect that much of the hatred that has been aroused under his Administration in the tripartite kingdom since its formation within the past four years, will relax under the effort of mutual accommodation. It is even possible that the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croatians, and Slovenes will attain to its logical destiny by the inclusion of the Bulgarian part of the Jugoslav race—Jugoslavia's guard against invasion by a resurgent Turkey on its southeastern frontier—within the federation in the near future. Such a federation would add much to the stability of eastern Europe, the area of chronic instability in Europe.

THE inclination is to believe that the conditions which Secretary Wallace says the farmers of the United States are now compelled to face are being likewise faced by the great majority of producers and wage-earners. The year would have been a prosperous one, declares the head of the Department of Agriculture in his annual report to the President, had it not been for "the distorted relationship between prices received for farm products and the prices paid for things the farmer must buy." This same distorted relationship exists generally. The things which the farmers and wage-earners must buy are still sold, despite efforts to bring about economic readjustments, at prices greatly out of proportion to the earning power of producers and consumers generally. The farmer finds this condition reflected not alone in the machines and implements which are necessary in his business, but in the prices charged for all staple commodities which he is compelled to purchase at the stores. The wage earner in the cities finds himself face to face with the same conditions, with the added handicap of being compelled to pay excessive prices for the very commodities which the farmer complains of having to sell too cheaply.

Secretary Wallace, as would be expected, views the entire problem from the standpoint of the farmer. It is encouraging that he finds the economic status of agriculturists better than it was a year ago, yet he believes there should be constructive legislation to insure against possible future losses. Perhaps it would not be so easy for the Secretary or any other supposed expert to discover a similar improvement in the economic status of the average American wage earner. The latter is still being exploited by the gentlemen who find pleasure and profit in arranging price combinations and schedules and in manipulating and controlling the flow of natural products.

In New England, as well as in other sections of the east, both the farmer and the ultimate consumer are suffering financial losses because of the combinations that have been made against them. The farmer is receiving far less than he should for the things he has to sell, and the consumer is paying far more than he should for the products of the farm which he has to buy. It may be that laws can be devised to correct this condition, but it would seem that an easier and surer way to bring relief would be the establishment of co-operative marketing, with immediate release for both parties chiefly concerned from the results now complained of.

Ireland—
Yesterday,
Today, and
Tomorrow

An Obstacle
to Peace
Removed

Editorial Notes

WHEN Hamilton Holt declared in public the other day, while telling of conditions in Europe, that the danger is not of revolution, but of dissolution, he voiced a forecast which heretofore very few have dared to express. The subject under discussion was "The Balance Sheet of Europe—Reparations and International Debts," and Mr. Holt, in the course of his remarks, asserted that civilization in Europe was evaporating, while the intellectual life there was disintegrating fast and had in some places practically passed away. Then he sketched a picture of the trend of conditions in the various countries, and asked a question, whose answer will not be denied much longer. He said:

Austria is following Russia, Germany is following Austria, Italy is following Germany, France is following Italy, and England is not so very far behind the others. If England, which is the sheet anchor in Europe today, is being pulled along in this way, do you think that America can keep up very much longer?

It would seem indeed that there are only two possible courses that can be taken to ease up the situation. The first is for the United States to cease its policy of isolation and to co-operate with Europe, and the other is for a moratorium of a number of years to be declared, to apply alike to friend and foe, victor and vanquished. Otherwise disaster seems imminent.

EXTRAORDINARY logic is manifested in an editorial in The Louisville (Ky.) Post, entitled "A Letter and an Answer." The "letter" is from a business man who has written to the Post, complaining of the prevalence of crime stories on the front page of the paper which involved the relegation of an important education story to an obscure corner on an inside page, and asking the question, "What is the matter with the press?" The "answer" gives the regular, stock reasons for this deplorable situation, and winds up with the statement that "there will be more crime whenever, if ever, the newspapers fail to give the facts." Really this is illuminating, because it furnishes guidance for the policy which should be pursued in connection with all branches of public edification. For instance, why not stop using the ordinary textbooks in schools and substitute therefor good crime stories? By so doing the students would imbibe a healthy lesson therefrom. Then the question of film censorship is solved. Bring on the crime pictures, for the public needs the instruction obtainable therein. There might even be special crimes staged in the public thoroughfares. Then without any doubt Utopia would be manifested.

WHEN John S. McGroarty was elected Mayor the other day he was doubtless the proudest man in the county. But when he learned that the very folk who had thus honored him had voted against the proposition to incorporate the town of which he was to be Mayor, his feelings must have been mixed, to say the least. It was like this: Tujunga, a settlement in the Verdugo Hills near Los Angeles, being unable to get help from the sheriff to curb automobile speeders, held an election on the two propositions of incorporating certain territory as the town of Tujunga and of electing Mr. McGroarty as its first Mayor. When the vote was counted it was found that the voters had accorded Mr. McGroarty the honor of election as Mayor by a large majority, but had failed by an equally large majority to ratify the proposal for incorporation. Now it would seem that there is nothing left for Mr. McGroarty to do but to go back to his work as an author and newspaper writer.

DECLARATION by Timothy Healy, the newly appointed Governor-General of the Irish Free State, that there has been granted to Ireland a measure of freedom as large as that enjoyed by any of the states in the American Union, should serve as an effective answer to those disputants who are still splitting hairs over the Irish settlement. Really, however, many of the opponents of the Irish Free State appear to have no policy except ambushing and disorderly conduct generally. That the present arrangement is satisfactory to the majority in Ireland is unquestionably true, and it simply remains to be seen how quickly the wholly unnatural dividing line between the North and the South can be dissolved by mutual compromises. Well-wishers of the Free State will see a note of promise sounding in the fact that during the past year a large increase is recorded in exports as compared with 1921.

IT is not perhaps generally known that Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, has a knowledge of horses which is altogether remarkable. As a little girl she loved the stables far more than any other parts of the stately palaces in which she was brought up, and although no animal of vicious tendencies was ever intrusted with the carrying of this important young lady, yet even at a very tender age she had no use for an animal without some mettle. This love of animals she shares with her brothers, all of whom are no mean performers in the saddle. In fact, the Prince of Wales accomplished a quite unusual feat in winning an open steeplechase cup against the best amateur riders in the country on one occasion. Incidentally, Princess Mary's husband, Lord Lascelles, is also well known for his love of horses.

ORGANIZATION by students of the University of South Dakota of a "Bone Dry" Club, having for its objective promotion of the enforcement of the Volstead Law, should exert an exceedingly wholesome influence throughout the State and also aid materially in actual enforcement of the law and creation of proper respect for it. Practically every student on the campus is a member of the club and has pledged himself to aid prohibition officers throughout the State. Moreover, an auxiliary is being formed among the co-eds. Other universities might well follow the example set by the students of this one, for the influence exerted by such conduct is inestimable and of far wider scope than the merely local field of operation.

KEMAL's claim that the Turkey which signed the treaty is not the Turkey which defeated the Greeks may be true, but somehow there still remains unanswered the old question of the leopard and his spots.